

## School Budget Request Totals \$193 Million

By Richard E. Prince  
Washington Post Staff Writer

In the first budget she has prepared since becoming superintendent of D.C. public schools, Barbara A. Sizemore today will ask the D.C. school board to approve a \$193.2 million budget to operate the school system in the 1975-76 school year.

The budget proposal calls for eliminating 59 elementary school teachers because of a projected 3.7 per cent decline in enrollment. It proposes to spend \$15.8 million on new and improved services, including conversion of Ballou High School in Southeast Washington to a science and mathematics high school and an increase in special education programs for the handicapped.

The proposal is \$20 million more than the current school operating budget of \$174 million. At least \$3.6 million of the proposed increase is traced in the document to the effects of inflation on the cost of such items as textbooks, heating fuel and gasoline for school buses.

The budget document, to be presented officially to the school board at a special meeting tonight, must be approved by the board, the mayor, the City Council, the Congress and the President.

Each of these agencies may change the total dollar amount requested, but—under the new home rule charter—only Congress and the board itself may change the way the money is allocated.

The current budget was approved by the school board last October but was not signed by the President until August.

Although D.C. student enrollment has declined every year since 1969, the school budget has increased annually, chiefly due to salary increases for teachers and other school employees. Washington's nearest suburbs have also had declining student populations although Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William counties have seen increasing numbers of students.

In Washington, elementary school enrollment is expected to decline from 62,500 to 58,900, from 32,700 to 31,300 in junior high schools, and from 20,100 to 19,700 in senior highs. Enrollment is expected to remain stable at 8,000 in kindergarten but an increase of 500 students is expected in pre-kindergarten programs.

Mrs. Sizemore says in the budget proposal that while no increase in services is requested for grades 1 to 6, the money saved by the decline in enrollment will be used for more pre-kindergarten and early childhood programs.

James Williams, the schools' deputy superintendent, said last night the decline in student enrollment means the schools will save \$2.7 million in teachers' salaries.

The budget proposal, however, calls for an increase of 50 vocational education teachers as the schools move toward converting the city's traditional vocational high schools into schools centered around specific skills.

As the first budget prepared by Mrs. Sizemore since she became superintendent on Oct. 1, 1973, the 1975-76 budget proposal reflects priorities Mrs. Sizemore has set during her tenure.

See SCHOOL, B2, Col. 1



JUDGE WARRINER  
... "Lorton is a mess"

## 2 Cleared In Lorton Trip Case

By Laura A. Kiernan  
Washington Post Staff Writer

A federal district judge in Alexandria yesterday acquitted a Lorton inmate and guard of charges they conspired to arrange unescorted trips for the inmate outside the prison facility, saying that all government prosecutors had proved "is that Lorton is a mess."

U.S. District Judge D. Dortch Warriner, who heard the case, said the government's own evidence showed Lorton officials "don't know what they're doing" when they set up regulations for inmate trips.

Both the inmate and the guard "knew they were getting away with something," Warriner said, but being able to do so by way of "confusing regulations and incomprehensible administration is not a crime."

After hearing the government's case, Judge Warriner told Assistant U.S. Attorney Justin W. Williams that the inmate, Alvin Kotz, only "did what the guard let him do." The guard, Samuel Duncan, "was untrustworthy but (that) is a violation of the Boy Scout rules, not a crime," Warriner said.

He acquitted Kotz of three counts of escape and one count of conspiracy and Duncan of two counts of allowing Kotz to escape and one count of conspiracy. Duncan was also acquitted of one charge of accepting money—overtime pay—under false pretenses for the time he supposedly spent escorting Kotz on trips.

The government had charged that Kotz and Duncan conspired to arrange trips for Kotz to his girl friend's and parents' homes when, according to trip permission slips issued at Lorton, he was supposed to be in custody.

See KOTZ, B11, Col. 5



WINTER WARNING—Falling leaves surround a boat at Fletcher's Boat House on the C & O Canal yesterday, a harbinger of colder days. Yesterday's high was 52, at 2:30 p.m.—but the mercury previously dipped to 30 at 6:35 a.m. and tied a record low for the day set in 1952. Today's forecast calls for a sunny day, with a high in the 60s.

By Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

## Independent Candidates Score Media

By Joy Mathews  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Nine independent candidates for D.C. city office charged the city's four major television stations and two daily newspapers yesterday with neglecting coverage of their campaigns and the D.C. elections in general.

Independent mayoral candidate Sam Harris, joining eight other candidates at a press conference at his headquarters, criticized The Washington Post and The Washington Star-News for "arrogance" in failing to respond quickly to requests for meetings with their publishers.

Harris and independent at-large council candidate Charles I. Cassell said they were considering challenging the next Federal Communications Commission license renewal for WRC-TV because of what they called that station's "near neglect of the community."

Ward three independent council candidate Hilliard Zola said the candidates asked executives of WRC-TV, WTOP-TV, WTTG-TV and WMAL-TV, to give adequate free time to each of the 63 city candidates appearing on the Nov. 5 general ballot. "The general theme that was played back to us was... you have to make news," Zola said.

But, Harris said in a statement released at the conference, "the four major TV stations are recognizing their responsibility to serve the community much more than the two daily newspapers." The statement said the four stations had all responded within three days to a request for a meeting with the candidates on coverage while The Post took 10 days to reply and The Star-News did not reply at all.

Also speaking at the press conference along with Harris, Cassell and Zola were D.C. council chairman candidate James S. Featherstone Jr., at-large council candidates James C. Shipman and Frank H.

See CHALLENGE, B6, Col. 6

## Judge Orders A New Trial For Officer in Bribery Case

By Timothy S. Robinson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

U.S. District Judge John H. Pratt yesterday ordered a new trial for former D.C. Police Lt. Delmo Pizzati, the only policeman convicted earlier this year after a four-month police bribery-conspiracy trial in which 12 of the 14 defendants went free.

Pizzati's new trial was ordered because evidence had been produced against him in the form of "voiceprints" in an attempt to prove that his voice had been picked up on a wiretapped conversation with a gambler. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled here in an unrelated case since Pizzati's conviction that such evidence cannot be admitted in criminal trials.

Prosecutors, who had contended that the voiceprint evidence merely corroborated evidence against Pizzati from a trial witness, now must decide whether to proceed with a new prosecution of the police lieutenant or dismiss the charges against him.

Judge Pratt's ruling yesterday does not have an immediate effect on the jury conviction of the only alleged gambler found guilty in the case, Charles (Black Danny) McDaniels. McDaniels, who has been sentenced to two years in jail, is free on bond pending his appeal.

Pizzati was convicted on Feb. 20 of charges that he and McDaniels conspired to protect D.C. numbers rackets.

However, he was found innocent of charges that he actually received bribes from McDaniels and that he participated in another conspiracy with another alleged gambler who had been freed earlier in the case.

McDaniels was convicted of two counts of bribery in connection with another policeman who became a government witness, as well as the one count of conspiracy with Pizzati.

Pizzati and his wife were in See TRIAL, B11, Col. 4

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Pizzati and his wife were in See TRIAL, B11, Col. 4

See TRIAL, B11, Col. 4

## Jones Vows Fight Over Agnew Role

By Edward Walsh and Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Staff Writers

J. Walter Jones, a wealthy Annapolis banker who last week was accused in U.S. court of having collected illegal kickbacks for former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, said yesterday he will go to court "to clear my name."

In a prepared statement that he dictated to a secretary from his boat somewhere in the Chesapeake Bay, Jones declared:

"I have notified my attorney that I intend to fight these people with everything I have, either in a criminal or a civil court. And the most important weapon I have is the honest-to-God truth. I intend to use this weapon to clear my name."

Jones did not specify what kind of court action he plans and his lawyer, Plato Cacheris, would not elaborate.

It was clear from the statement that whatever legal action Jones takes will be directed at witnesses who have provided U.S. prosecutors with information concerning Jones' alleged role as a collector of bribes for Agnew.

In a court proceeding last Friday, Assistant U.S. Attorney Barnett D. Skolnik told U.S. District Court Judge Alexander Harvey II that John Hocheder Jr., a Maryland engineer, had admitted making payments to Jones that ultimately were intended for Agnew between 1963, shortly after Agnew was elected Baltimore County executive, until 1968, after Agnew had been elected Vice President.

Skolnik made the comment during a sentencing proceeding of Hocheder, who pleaded guilty last June to falsifying income tax returns to hide money used as kickbacks. Hocheder was sentenced to two months in jail, 22 months of probation and was fined \$2,000 by Harvey.

Jones' alleged role in collecting kickbacks for Agnew had been reported by informed sources since last year, when Agnew pleaded no contest to a charge of U.S. income tax evasion and resigned as Vice President. Sources have said Jones was the unnamed "close associate" accused of collecting kickbacks for Agnew in the Justice Department's 40-page exposition of evidence it had collected against Agnew.

Cacheris said Jones decided to break his silence about the investigation because of Skolnik's courtroom statement last week.

"He's very upset," Cacheris said. "After a year or more of being kicked around by the U.S. attorney's office in Baltimore, they come out now with a statement laying to his doorstep something that is supposed to have happened five years ago. That's beyond the statute of limitations. He can't ever be tried on it and he can't defend himself. It was a low blow."

In his statement Jones called Skolnik's courtroom comment "slandering and despicable."

"I denounce these statements for what they are—lies from individuals who have admitted guilt in other areas and who are attempting to receive

See PROBE, B16, Col. 1



J. WALTER JONES  
... breaks silence

## Va. Gas Rate Rise Allowed

By Martin Weil  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Gas Light Co. was authorized yesterday to increase the gas bills of its 169,000 Northern Virginia customers by an average of 8.8 per cent.

The new rates, which are to take effect Nov. 1, will increase the annual bill of an average residential user of gas heat by about \$20-\$22 over the present level of about \$264 a year.

The overall 8.8 per cent permanent increase authorized by Virginia's State Corporation Commission replaces a 6.6 per cent emergency surcharge granted the gas company last June.

Gas company spokesmen estimate that the increase for many residential customers may be less than 8.8 per cent and no more than 1.5 or 2 percentage points above the current rate which includes the surcharge.

However, the effect of the full increase is likely to be particularly noticeable in the next few months when use of gas for heating reaches its yearly peak.

Chick Krautler, a company spokesman, said yesterday's permanent increase is the second since 1958 and was requested to offset the effects of inflation. He said no other means was available as gas shortages have prevented the company from adding customers since 1972.

Krautler said similar increases have been requested but not yet acted on in Maryland and the District of Columbia where the company serves an additional 375,000 customers.

In its original request to the Virginia commission, the gas company had asked authoriza-

See GAS, B6, Col. 7

## Fairfax Eases Eligibility On Tax Relief to Elderly

By Donnel Nunes  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously yesterday to raise the eligibility limits on personal income and combined financial worth for elderly residents seeking relief from county real estate and personal property taxes.

The increases, up from \$7,500 to \$10,000 in personal income and from \$20,000 to \$35,000 on net worth, will more than double the number of persons over 65 in the county now eligible for tax relief, county officials said.

Officials said that tax relief should total about \$500,000 for more than 1,500 residents after the new limits take effect Jan. 1. Currently about 650 elderly persons or couples have qualified for relief.

The Board also voted to fight the construction of a natural gas pipeline through a largely undeveloped portion of the county, and to seek state and federal permission to open to rush-hour traffic the now-restricted Dulles Airport

Access Road. The Board also will ask the state to reserve one lane on the Virginia Capital Beltway for use as an express bus lane. The Virginia portion of the Beltway is now being widened from two to four lanes each way.

The Board's move to increase the limits on personal income and financial worth requirements makes the county one of the first to take advantage of recent state legislation authorizing the increase. Locally, Arlington County has also acted, but set the personal income limit at \$9,000 in July.

The tax exemption in Fairfax County is 100 per cent, county officials said yesterday. Thus a person, who is 65 or older and qualifies under the county program would not have to pay any real estate taxes on one parcel of property less than one acre in size, nor any personal property taxes, the official said.

See FAIRFAX, B7, Col. 4

## 13 in D.C. Council Race Shun Traditional Parties

By Megan Rosenfeld  
Washington Post Staff Writer

As the majority of candidates running for at-large seats on the new city council are fond of reminding the voting public, there are other people in the world besides Republicans and Democrats.

For voters seeking an alternative to what Statehood Party press secretary Sam Smith refers to as "the aged parties," 13 non-Democratic, non-Republican candidates have entered the race for the four at-large council seats. Nine of them are independents; the other four, who will be dealt with in this article, belong to parties with specific and defined points of view.

The Statehood Party, which believes that the city of Washington, D.C., should be granted statehood, is running Julius W. Hobson Sr. and Josephine Butler for the at-large seats.

The Socialist Workers Party, which calls for a complete overhaul of the governing system, is running teacher Anne Powers and



ANNE POWERS  
... committed to change



JULIUS W. HOBSON SR.  
... "the people's man"



JOSEPHINE BUTLER  
... backs statehood



SARA SMITH  
... youngest candidate

student Sara Smith for the council posts.

Under the home rule charter enacted last May, no political party is allowed to have more than two representatives among the four at-large council seats. The at-large members will be elected by the city as a whole, as opposed to ward council members who will

be elected by ward residents only.

With 76 per cent of the city's 269,995 registered voters enrolled in the Democratic Party, the two Democratic candidates, apparently stand a good chance of being elected. However, since each voter can vote for any four candidates, the Republicans, Statehooders,

Socialist Workers and independents can expect votes from registered Democrats as well as the registered independents and other party members.

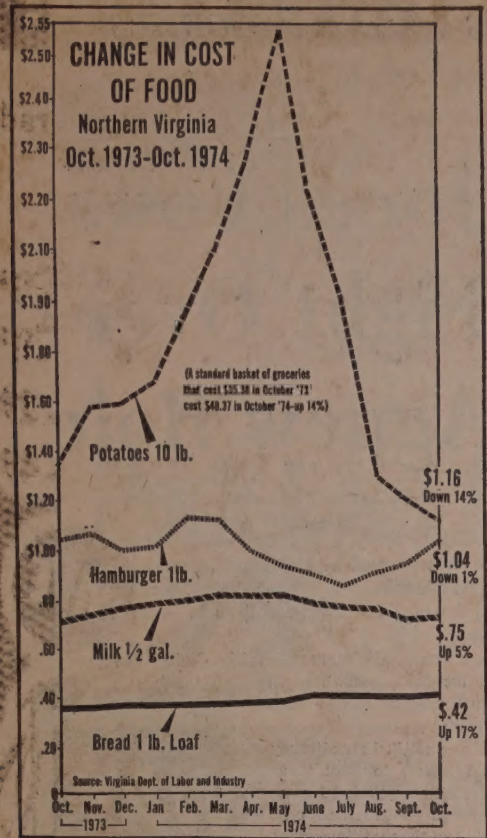
The other candidates running for at-large council seats are: Democrats Marion Barry and Douglas E. Moore, Republicans Rockwood Foster and Jerry A.

Moore, and independents Charles I. Cassell, Wilbur A. Davis, Robert L. Lindsay, Ron Linton, Arthur A. Morris, Robert Earl Pipes, Raymond W. Powell, Frank Rich, and James C. Shipman.

"I've seen the idea of statehood progress from people

See AT-LARGE, B6, Col. 1





**FOOD COSTS RISING**—Statistics released by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry show that food prices in Northern Virginia have increased about 14 per cent in the past year, although the cost of some individual grocery items has decreased slightly.

## School Budget Request Totals \$193 Million

**SCHOOLS, From B1**

These budget changes are included not only in the proposal for \$15.8 million in new services, but in plans for the \$2.7 million to be saved in the reduction of elementary school teachers and in an immediate redirection of \$262,200 of this year's funds which had been allocated for high-level school system positions that no longer exist.

These priorities include:

- Decentralization of the school system, including paying six regional superintendents and three newly-funded positions in the school administration.
- A Spanish affairs office, with 10 persons.
- \$2.6 million for special education, including an appeals office for parents who dispute school system placements.
- Money for supplies, five new teachers and data processing equipment for the science-math school at Ballou High.
- Money for additional school management personnel, 36 attendance aides, 20 community aides to help with security problems, six additional school psychologists and 18 more teachers for the School of the Arts at Western High School.

In many of these cases, particularly in special education and positions for decentralization, Congress last year turned down the request for additional funds. Congress trimmed the current school budget from \$185.2 million to \$174 million.

The 1975-76 budget proposal also anticipates the opening of seven new elementary schools in 1975-76, chiefly in Northeast and Southeast Washington. The new Schools will enable the city to reduce the average pupils, teacher ratio from the current 25 to one to 22.7 to one.

## Citizens Split on Changes In Waterside Mall Plans

By LaBarbara Bowman  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Southwest citizens testifying before the City Council yesterday were divided on whether the developer of Waterside Mall should be granted modifications to the urban renewal plan in order to complete the shopping center. But most agreed, however, that the mall does not serve their community as they had been promised it would.

Two citizens opposed the requested modifications because they said there are no assurances that stores in the new addition will serve the community. They may, instead, cater to the 3,600 workers employed in two office buildings that flank the mall, the residents argued.

Three other citizens supported the changes because they want the mall completed but urged that the developer be made to put in stores that will serve them.

The controversy over modification of the Southwest mall urban renewal plan was brought to the Council because it must approve all urban renewal plan changes. Southwest was the first urban renewal area in the city.

The two main modifications at issue are a request to put a major department store in the mall—prohibited under the original urban renewal design for the mall—and permission for the builders to cover 50 to 60 per cent of the mall area with buildings. Under the present urban renewal plan, buildings may not cover more

than 50 per cent of the land. However, buildings now under construction will actually cover 55 per cent.

Mall developers Charles Bresler and his partner Burt Reiner have also asked for another controversial plan change, which was not taken up at yesterday's hearing. Under the urban renewal plan they were called upon to build apartment buildings on either side of the mall but instead built office buildings that are now rented to the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

An apartment building is defined as having three or more apartments. Bresler and Reiner promised to put three apartments in each building. When they did not, the city's urban renewal agency told the developers to request a change in the plan to accommodate the buildings and the agency approved that change, according to Ralph Werner, attorney for the Redevelopment Land Agency, which handles urban renewal in the city.

But the city planning commission did not approve the change, arguing that the City Council must act on it first. Sterling Tucker, chairman of the Council's housing committee, which conducted yesterday's hearing, said the issue would not be taken up "immediately."

At the hearing yesterday, Bresler told Tucker that the mall was suffering from a lack of customers because many

Southwest residents shop in the suburbs.

Audrey Hatry, of Harbour Square apartments, said that the mall would not lack shoppers if Bresler had put in the variety stores, supermarkets, drugstores, hardware stores, repair shops and gift stores that residents were promised. "There isn't even some place to get a T-shirt without spending 80 cents round trip" to go downtown, she said.

Granvil Woodson, another Harbour Square tenant, said Bresler was partly responsible for lack of customers because the plan for apartments flanking the mall "was to get people at the shopping center so it would be alive and not dead at night."

With offices built instead of apartments, he and other witnesses testified, the mall was populated by fast food shops which close after office hours leaving the mall dangerous and empty.

Woodson and others asked that the Council approve the modifications but also add binding language that all new retail space must be rented to stores that will serve primarily southwest citizens—presently the requirement of the urban renewal plan—and that any new office space be rented on the same basis.

Tucker said he hoped to make a recommendation on the modifications to the Council in mid-November and said the recommendations will include some "safeguards" to be sure they are carried out.

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from 8:15 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.: Congress Heights Dental Clinic, 8th and Xenia Streets S. E. and Parkside Neighborhood Dental Clinic, 701 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.  
The Mobile Health Detection Unit at Randolph Street and Georgia Avenue N. W. will be open from 8:30 a.m. until 7:45 p.m.; Providence Hospital Dental Clinic, 1150 Varnum St. N. E., 8:30 a.m. till 11:30 a.m. and from 1:30 p.m. until 3:30 p.m.; Howard University Dental School, 2nd Floor, 600 W Street, N. W., 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.; Community Group Health Foundation Inc., 3308 14th Street N. W., 8:30 a.m. - 7 p.m.; Georgetown University Dental Clinic, Diagnostic Department, 1st Floor, 4000 Reservoir Road N. W., 10 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.; Freedmans Hospital, Oral Surgery Clinic, 6th and Bryant St. N. W., 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.; Dr. Norman Griffith's Office, 3100 20th Street N. W., 9 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; Dr. Milton Bernard's office, 7826 Eastern Avenue N. W., Noon until 5 p.m.; Shaw Community Health Center, 1707 Seventh Street N. W., 10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

### NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Dental Clinic, Department of Human Resources, 1801 North George Mason Drive, Arlington; National Orthopedic Hospital, 2455 Army Navy Drive, Arlington; Department of Public Health, 517 North St. Asaph Street, Alexandria; Mount Eagle School, 6116 Old Kings Highway, Alexandria; Public Health Department, 4080 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax. All clinics open from noon to 8 p.m.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Hebrew Home of Greater Washington, 6121 Montrose Road, Rockville; Leisure World, Georgia Avenue and Rossmore Boulevard; Montgomery County Health Center, 4848 Cordell Avenue, Bethesda; Montgomery County Health Center, 542 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg; Montgomery County Health Center, 3460 Olney-Laytonville Road, Olney; Montgomery County Health Center, 12701 Twin Brooks Parkway, Rockville; and the Montgomery-Georgetown Clinic, Pines Branch Middle School, 7510 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park. All clinics will be open from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. except the Montgomery-Georgetown which will be open from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m.

### PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

Bowie Recreation Center, Stonybrook Drive, Bowie; Lucente Building, Suite 703, 5418 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill; Clinton Community Hospital, 8910 Woodyard Road, Clinton; Landover Mall, West Office Building, Suite 306, Landover and Prince Georges Department of Health, Cheverly. All clinics open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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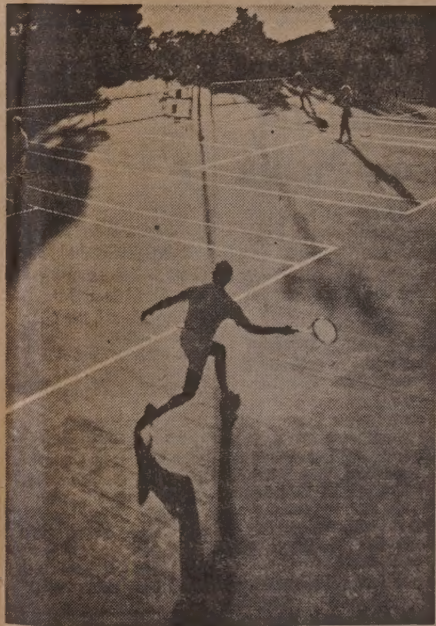
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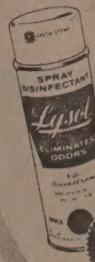
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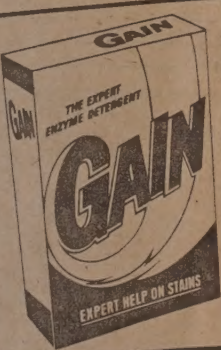
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# \$105,118 Reported By Fisher

By Ken Ringle  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
Democrat Joseph L. Fisher yesterday reported receiving \$105,118.35 in contributions since the beginning of the year in his pursuit of Virginia's 10th District congressional seat.

According to reports filed with the clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Fisher campaign has spent \$78,160.67 of that amount with three weeks of the campaign remaining.

Fisher's office filed the report yesterday in accordance with federal campaign financing requirements, and made the report public at the same time.

His opponent, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), declined to release copies of his financial report. Broyhill campaign treasurer Ridgeway Espy said "that's not our practice," noting the clerk's office would make it public in a day or so.

The Fisher report showed Fisher collected \$33,992.72 between Sept. 1 and Oct. 14—the period covered by yesterday's reports—and paid out \$28,605.53, most of it for printing, postage and advertising.

Of the \$105,118.35 received in contributions for his primary and general election campaigns so far, \$6,000 came from outside the 10th District, which encompasses Arlington, Loudoun and Northern Fairfax counties.

Labor groups contributed \$3,400, and the League of Conservation Voters contributed \$1,000. Those were the largest contributions.

Fisher, who earlier set individual contribution limits of \$500 for the primary and \$500 for the general election, seldom received that much.

The largest contribution from any couple is listed as \$975.65 from Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Harris.

Harris, a wealthy former OSS agent, fellow of the Brookings Institution, trustee of Syracuse University and former member of the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, is identified in the financial reports as a "Warrenton shopowner."

The largest expenditures for the Sept. 1-Oct. 14 period were \$7,454.51 for postage, \$6,326.20 for printing and \$2,828.69 for advertising and brochure design to an Arlington firm called Designing Women.

# Builders Back Parris, Labor Goes for Harris

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
A fifth of the congressional campaign chest for Fairfax County Supervisor Herbert E. Harris has come from labor organizations, while builders, realtors and contractors have contributed almost as much of the financing for his opponent, Rep. Stanford E. Parris (R-Va.), according to financial reports filed yesterday.

Harris, a Democrat, shows a campaign fund of \$57,070 as of Oct. 14, about 56 per cent the size of Parris' \$102,804. A total of \$12,320 was donated to Harris by labor groups, including a \$5,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

Parris' report shows \$19,115 contributed by realtors, developers and contractors over the last two reporting periods, including \$2,730 from five officers of the Edward R. Carr & Associates firm of Annandale.

The largest single chunks of income to both candidates came from fund-raisers featuring prominent party members: \$14,990 to Parris from a reception Sept. 19 attended by President Ford, and \$4,257 to Harris from a cocktail party Sept. 18 at which House Speaker Carl Albert and Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill were on hand.

Both camps claim fund-raising is right on schedule, with the Harris troops aiming for a \$75,000-\$80,000 budget and Parris expecting about \$110,000.

Parris' office said unitemized contributions totaling \$40,835 so far have come from 1,549 donors giving an average of \$68 each. Harris claims 1,196 donors of \$100 or less, with an average gift of \$25, totaling \$39,205.

The largest outlay by both candidates has been for media advertising, according to the reports. Parris paid \$13,125 to Warren Adler Ltd., a Washington advertising firm, for TV advertisement placement and spent an additional \$6,115 on newspaper and radio advertising and production.

The Bennett Agency received \$2,565 from the Harris campaign this reporting period. The Democrat also spent another \$8,425 on signs, printing and TV spot ads.

Congressman Parris lists 80 contributors, both groups and individuals, who gave more than \$100 during the period Sept. 1-Oct. 14. Included are insurance magnate W. Clement Stone of Chicago, who gave \$300; V.H. Monette of the Monette

Co. in Smithsfield, Va., \$2,000; Sergius Gambal of Colonial Parking, \$1,000; and Myron Erkiletian of Erkiletian, Construction, John Driggs of the John Driggs Co., Camp Springs, Md., David H. Miller of Miller & Smith in McLean and John Pflug Jr. of the Edsall Corp., each \$1,000.

Harris lists 25 contributors of \$100 or more, among them COPE's \$2,500; the Democratic Study Group, \$1,000; the National Education Association, Laborers Political League and Railway Clerks Political League, each \$1,000; and Joseph F. Curtice, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Washington, \$500.

Save Humanity, said joblessness, hunger and poor health are the main problems facing the country. Jackson was here to receive an award from the American Public Health Association, opening its national convention. "No. 1, there is a social and moral crisis in the country today and it is not racial," he said.

## Ford's Approach On Inflation Criticized

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson said today President Ford is taking the wrong approach in attempting to curb inflation by curbing social programs, applying a tax surcharge but maintaining a high level of defense spending.

Jackson, head of the Chicago-based Peoples United to

## Boy Killed, Girl Hurt by Auto in SE

A 10-year-old Anacostia boy was killed and a playmate injured yesterday when they were struck by a car while attempting to cross an intersection near their homes, police said.

Pronounced dead on arrival at Greater Southeast Community Hospital was Dennis J. Nicholson, son of James Nicholson of 1620 21st Pl. SE. The boy's companion, Sonia Greenfield, 11, of 1607 22d St. SE, was treated for cuts and bruises at the hospital and released.

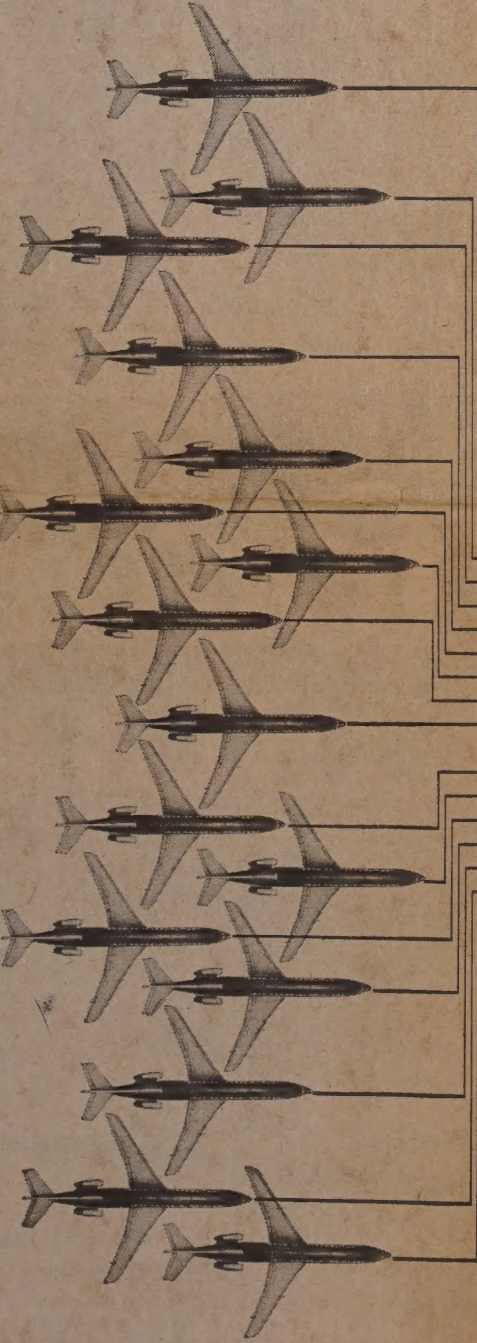
Police said the two were hit shortly after 5 p.m. at 22d and P Streets SE.

The driver of the car, identified as Robert L. Walker, 19, was arrested and charged with negligent homicide, driving on the wrong side of the road, and speeding. Walker, of 701 66th Ave., Seat Pleasant, was being held in lieu of \$500 bond last night pending arraignment today in D.C. Superior Court.

Traffic investigators said Walker was driving south on 22d Street SE when his car apparently went out of control into the opposite lane, glanced off a parked car and struck the two children.

## Drunken Cows

VERDUN, France, Oct. 21—A farmer here today found 14 of his cows lying drunk in a field and snoring. They had eaten dozens of plums that fell off a tree during a rain storm and then fermented.



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From Dulles	Leave		Non-stop	Arrive	
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	3:30 p.m.		Non-stop	5:20 p.m.	
	6:00 p.m.		*	9:30 p.m.	
	6:00 p.m.	(Sat. only)	Thru	9:33 p.m.	
From National	Leave		Thru	Arrive	
	8:20 a.m.			10:45 a.m.	
	11:55 a.m.		Thru	2:28 p.m.	
	2:35 p.m.		Thru	5:08 p.m.	
	4:30 p.m.	(Ex. Sat.)	Thru	6:55 p.m.	
	6:35 p.m.		Thru	9:08 p.m.	
Back to Washington					
To Dulles	Leave		Non-stop	Arrive	
	8:25 a.m.			12:05 p.m.	
	5:35 p.m.		Non-stop	9:20 p.m.	
To National	Leave		Thru	Arrive	
	7:00 a.m.			11:10 a.m.	
	9:20 a.m.		Thru	1:37 p.m.	
	11:30 a.m.	(Ex. Sat.)	Thru	3:45 p.m.	
	1:20 p.m.		Thru	5:37 p.m.	
	5:00 p.m.		Thru	9:15 p.m.	

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# 13 in Council Race Shun 'Old' Parties

**AT-LARGE, From B1**

saying 'you're crazy' to having people want to hear about it," said Statehood Party candidate Butler. "At forums people who used to just stare are now nodding their heads."

Although classified by the board of elections as a "major party," the D.C. Statehood Party has only 1,494 registered members, a figure that Smith calls "irrelevant" in gauging the vote-getting strength of its candidates.

Pointing to the 1971 and 1972 delegate elections, in which Statehood Party candidates got 13 per cent and 11 per cent of the vote respectively, Smith says the party draws voters registered in other parties who want to retain their party affiliation in order to vote in presidential primaries.

Spending for the campaign, including candidates for D.C. delegate and mayor, will probably be less than \$5,000, says Smith.

Unless Washington is granted statehood, and the power to control its own destiny, plans for dealing with other issues are meaningless, according to the two Statehood candidates.

Hobson, with his cancer in remission, is feeling pretty well and campaigning from a wheelchair.

"I'm relying on name recognition and forums," he says. In a Washington Post

survey before the primary, Hobson had 84 per cent name recognition, topped only by Walter E. Washington and Walter Fauntroy.

For more than 20 years Hobson, now 52, has been one of the city's busiest activists, usually in the role of establishment critic. In 1968 he became one of the city's first elected officials when he won an at-large place on the school board. He lost a bid for the school board presidency, and in 1969 lost a race for the ward two school board seat.

Hobson is perhaps best known for a history making lawsuit, Hobson vs. Hansen, that he brought in 1966 and won in 1967. A court decision held that expenditures per pupil must be equalized throughout the city.

Now a teacher at Antioch Law School, Hobson feels that most of the City's problems result from the lack of home rule.

"I've always been the people's man. I represent the people," he says.

Miss Butler, 54, coordinates health and education programs for the D.C. Lung Association. A resident for 39 years, she dates her political activity from the 1930s, when she "followed Paul Robeson and Henry Wallace." One of her first assignments, she remembers, was during a protest against discriminatory hiring policies by public utility companies.

"I used to take the trolley

to the end of the line to the car barn and get a lot of pennies in change. Then we'd borrow people's utility bills and go pay them in pennies. That was my contribution."

Miss Butler has been a clerk, waitress, laundry worker and secretary. In 1960 she was hospitalized for tuberculosis of the kidneys, and when she got out of bed four years later, her funds were depleted and she was forced to apply for welfare. "Believe me, I know what that experience is. I applied in October and it was May before I got it."

She proposes changing the tax structure to take the burden off the home owner. She favors increasing land taxes, taxing some nonprofit organizations, and removing taxes from clothing and medicine. She also proposes decentralizing community services to make individual neighborhoods responsible for their own trash collection and other services.

The Socialist Workers Party candidates are both young women who cite their

## Montgomery Hospital Plan Gets Setback

**By Martin Weil**  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Montgomery County health planning advisory board dealt a sharp setback last night to controversial plans by the Psychiatric Institute of Washington to build a mental hospital in the Rte. 70-S corridor near Gaithersburg.

The advisory board voted 10 to 5 to recommend that the Institute to be recertified to build the hospital, which has been in the proposal stage for several years.

In effect the action amounts to a recommendation that certification be withdrawn, since, according to Idabelle Riblet, advisory board chairman, current certification expires this month.

Although she expected the County Council to follow the advisory board's recommendation, Mrs. Riblet said she was uncertain whether the county executive or state comprehensive health planning agency, which has ultimate authority, would also go along.

However, she called last night's vote a "fairly decisive step."

She said opponents of the proposed hospital did not feel it would offer services to all segments of the county's population.

Mrs. Riblet said the board recommended 30 days of further study before choosing among competing proposals for a new general hospital in the 70-S corridor.

In addition, the board suggested the County Council ask for 90-day rather than one-year recertification of plans for a Suburban Hospital addition, pending a study of Suburban's obstetric-gynecological and pediatric facilities.

## Fairfax Acts On Purchase Of Hospital

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors at 1:30 a.m., today took the first step towards purchase of Commonwealth Doctors Hospital, voting to ask the county staff for a resolution establishing an industrial development authority to issue revenue bonds for \$7.95 million to purchase the hospital.

The measure passed on a six-to-one vote, with Springfield supervisor John Hertry opposing the measure. The council called on the Fairfax Hospital Association to prepare a purchase plan.

The 131-bed hospital in the city of Fairfax is currently a privately owned general hospital. The hospital board told the hospital authority in July the facility was for sale. If the final purchase plan is approved by the Board of Supervisors, revenue bonds would be issued early next year.

There is currently only one nearby non-profit hospital, Jefferson Hospital, a small facility of fewer than 100 beds at 4600 King St. in Alexandria. County planners say they want to acquire Commonwealth to be used as a hub in the development of comprehensive health facilities for the county.

In 25 years, when the bonds to purchase the hospital have been paid off, ownership would transfer from the authority to the county.

Fairfax Hospital and Commonwealth Doctors Hospitals are the only large general hospitals now in the county. A 240-bed hospital is planned for the southeastern section of the county.

## Independents Scathe Media For Neglecting Campaigns

**CHALLENGE, From B1**

Rich, ward two council candidate Spencer W. Scott, ward seven council candidate DuRand A. Ford and D.C. delegate candidate David H. Dabney.

Most of the candidates complained that The Post had given more coverage to the Democratic Party candidates than the independent candidates in various city races.

After meeting with seven of the independent candidates yesterday, Post metropolitan editor Leonard Downie Jr. said: "Because of the historic nature of this election, The Post made a decision to devote more space and manpower to it than any other local election in our area."

"Nevertheless," Downie said, "we have fallen behind schedule in our coverage of independent candidates for the at-large city council race. But we expect that coverage will be just as full in the remaining two weeks of the elections as our coverage of the ward races has been."

"At the same time," Downie said, "we are a newspaper and must make news judgements based on what voters and candidates themselves say in the city about which candidates are the frontrunners in their races."

The nine candidates said WMAL-TV was providing by far the most free time for D.C. candidates—about 11 hours. By contrast, they said, WRC-TV was providing only four hours and along with WTTG-TV was refusing to grant free time to D.C. council candidates, but had guaranteed to him that each candidate would be seen on the station at least once. A WTOP spokesman said yesterday the station sought fair balance in allotting time but was giving special attention to D.C. candidates because of the new home rule elections.

Newbold Noyes, editor of The Star-News, said in a statement yesterday that the candidates' request for a meeting had not reached him.

"My impression is that we have been fair in devoting space to all candidates," Noyes said. "We'd of course be glad to discuss the problem with anyone who thinks we haven't."

## Increase in Gas Rates Authorized for N. Va.

**GAS, From B1**

Affected by the corporation commission decision, which raised the utility's allowable rate of return on investment from 8.23 per cent to 8.9 per cent, are customers in the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church, and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William counties.

Meanwhile, the Virginia Electric and Power Co. was reported to have filed a request yesterday with the corporation commission seeking an 8.5 per cent rate increase for its more than 120,000 natural gas customers in the Tidewater area of Virginia.

tion for a \$6.8 million increase in its northern Virginia revenues, which amount to about \$55 million. The commission authorized an increase of \$4.9 million, or 8.8 per cent.

The company said it had not yet drawn up a new rate structure under which the overall increase will be allocated among its different classes of customers.

However, Krautler said that the percentage increases are likely to be least for residential customers and greatest for large-volume industrial and commercial users.

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TION B

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1966

B1

## Potomac Watch

## Suit May Bring a Measure of Home Rule

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON residents may not have to wait for congressional action to gain their first measure of home rule. It could happen within the next few weeks.

The prospect hinges on the outcome of a suit filed by Julius W. Hobson and other members of ACT, the city's most militant civil rights organization.

The suit, which names as defendants School Superintendent Carl F. Hanson, the D.C. School Board and all of Washington's U.S. District Court judges, seeks to have declared unconstitutional the present system of having Federal judges appoint members of the School Board.

If successful, the result could be that the D.C. Board of Elections would be ordered to hold citywide elections to name a new School Board. This would be the biggest measure of home rule District of Columbia residents have had since the 1870s.

HOBSON'S SUIT, which some tended to take lightly when it was filed, took a big step forward last week when Judge J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. Court of Appeals referred that part of it challenging the constitutionality of the School Board to Chief Judge David Bazelon, for impaneling of a three-judge court. The referral amounts to a finding that serious and sub-

stantial constitutional questions are involved.

Named by Bazelon were Judges Wright, Charles Fahy and Wilbur K. Miller, all of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District.

Wright's six-page memorandum may have given some clues to his own position on the constitutional question. At a Feb. 26 pre-trial conference, Government attorneys had moved for dismissal and Hobson's lawyers for a summary judgment.

JUDGE WRIGHT'S opinion noted that "none of the cases cited (by Government attorneys) considered the question whether the Court in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, may, without violating due process, be required by Congress to appoint members of a board with duties unrelated to the judicial function when in so doing the Court may be called upon, as in this case, to sit in judgment . . . of the actions of that board with respect to the constitutional rights of citizens."

Running a school system, or appointing a board to do so, clearly is "unrelated to the judicial function."

In addition to the constitutional question, Hobson's suit charges that the School Board discriminates against Negro children in its allocation of school funds, materials and equipment. It also charges that the track system, long under attack by civil rights groups here, results in racial segregation that denies Negroes an education equal to that of whites.

WRIGHT, appointed to handle preliminary consideration of the suit because the 15 District Court judges are defendants, indicated he will appoint a panel of ex-

perts to look into Hobson's charges of racial discrimination. He asked both parties to the suit to submit names of persons to be included on the panel. Hobson submitted a list, but the Government has declined to do so, contending that it is up to Hobson to prove his contention and that Wright has no authority to appoint experts.

In any case, it would hardly take an expert to show the disparity — in equipment, course offerings and personnel — between schools east of Rock Creek Park and those on the more privileged, predominantly white, west side.

Surprisingly little public attention has been given what could turn out to be a highly significant suit. One suspects this is because Hobson is the chief plaintiff. Hobson, the wild man of the local civil rights movement, has been known to take actions and make threats when he knew he couldn't deliver.

HE INSISTS he is quite serious this time. His choice

of attorneys indicates he means it. Hobson, six other parents and a public school teacher who are parties to the suit, are represented by William M. Kunstler, Arthur Kinoy and William L. Higgs, all of whom are highly rated civil rights lawyers. It was Higgs who handled the successful fight against a proposed fare increase by D.C. Transit.

The outcome of the suit is uncertain. Even if the three-judge panel rules the present School Board unconstitutional, it could order reinstatement of the system of having the Board appointed by the District Commissioners, as it was before 1906, when the judicial appointment plan was instituted.

Or the panel could grant Hobson's request for at-large elections of the Board, in which case Hobson, who has refused to join the Free D.C. Movement, could turn out to be the hero who brought District residents the right to vote.



Raspberry







# Court Rejects Home Rule Bid

By Paul W. Valentine  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Home rule supporters lost a round in District Court yesterday when Judge William B. Jones threw out a suit challenging the constitutionality of appointed Commissioners for Washington.

In a nine-page opinion, Jones said the suit failed to raise a constitutional issue substantial enough to justify convening a special three-judge court to hear the challenge.

David Carlner, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, said he will appeal.

The suit is similar to one filed last year by civil rights leader Julius Hobson, who asked that the presidential appointment of Washington's three-man Board of Commissioners be scuttled and at-large elections held for a mayor-council government.

## Cites Constitution

Hobson contended that the 1878 Organic Act, which abolished local suffrage and established the present appointed-commissioner system, violates the Ninth and Tenth Amendments of the Constitution reserving the people's right to vote for local Government officials.

Judge Oliver Gasch overruled the argument, noting that Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution specifically gives Congress "exclusive" legislative power over the District of Columbia.

In rejecting the ACLU suit

yesterday, Jones said he subscribed to Gasch's thinking. The Hobson suit has also failed before the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

The ACLU suit complained that the 1878 Organic Act was designed to prevent Negroes in Washington from voting. Their plight is aggravated, the suit said, because of de facto housing segregation in the surrounding suburbs of Virginia and Maryland.

## Explains Validity

Jones noted, however, that ACLU attorneys conceded during oral arguments last January that the anti-Negro flavor of the 1878 Organic Act "was based only upon the motives of certain members of Congress as expressed by them in supporting passage of the Act. It is sufficient to state that the motivation of particular legislators does not make a statute valid or invalid."

Also, Jones, said, "there is no merit to plaintiffs' assertion that . . . the 1878 Organic Act is invalid because Negro citizens cannot acquire residences in adjacent Maryland and Virginia and vote there in local elections. Neither the Organic Act nor any other act of Congress has deprived Negro citizens of housing in any area in those states. State fair housing legislation or the absence of it is not involved in this action."







## Humphrey, Nixon at Odds on D.C.

# Stands Differ on Home Rule

By Robert L. Asher  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Presidential candidates Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon — who have taken stands on District issues but who aren't campaigning here personally — differ sharply over the issue of home rule for the city.

Humphrey says flatly that he will push for complete self-government for Washington, including an elected local government with taxing and spending powers needed to "reasonably direct and control its local affairs."

Nixon has not embraced the concept, observing instead that the District must serve the interests of the Federal Government and all the Nation's citizens as well as those of the people who live here.

The GOP standard-bearer has endorsed voting representation for the city in the House of Representatives as a way of giving citizens here a voice in Congress. But he argues that Congress "must retain the ultimate legislative authority."

Humphrey favors a constitutional amendment giving District residents full representation in both the House and Senate and pledges a major effort for all suffrage goals of the city.

While Nixon has referred to moves "towards a truly representative government" here, he has stressed that such efforts must be made within the "constitutional framework."

The failure of either candidate to campaign locally is attributed by both camps to three factors: Washington has only three electoral votes, time is precious and the city is heavily Democratic.

But Nixon has mentioned Washington repeatedly in campaign speeches as "the crime capital of the Nation," vowing to make law enforcement here a priority issue.

Humphrey has charged that Nixon is spreading "scare stories" about crime here without coming to grips with the local problem.

Another issue of importance to District residents—who will be their Mayor next year—is far from clear.

Nixon has not commented on the matter and local Republicans have mixed feelings about whether Mayor Walter E. Washington should be replaced by a member of their party.

GOP Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. thinks his party is capable of producing a competent successor to Washington but others, including National Committeeman Carl L. Shipley, have praised the Mayor's

virtually nonpartisan performance.

Humphrey has said he "looks forward to working with" the Mayor. "It is clear to me that since Mayor Washington's appointment less than a year ago," he said, "Washington, D.C., is on its way to something truly great."

Both candidates favor an increase in the Federal payment to the city as a necessary step to keep pace with the local budget and both support efforts to improve the Police Department and the judicial system here.

Neither Nixon nor Humphrey believes that citizens should have control over the Police Department, though Humphrey has proposed formation of neighborhood "Councils of Civil Peace" composed of citizens and precinct officers.

And neither candidate sees any prompt solution to the problems facing the Capital. Each hedges the success of his local platform with a qualifying statement:

Nixon—"No responsible Administration can promise that all these problems will be solved overnight . . ."

Humphrey—"It is clear that Washington has a long way to go before it becomes the city it can and will be."







# **Women voters push D. C. representation**

"Voteless residents of the last colony" will get a helpful push toward power of the ballot this spring, declared Mrs. Bruce Benson, League of Women Voters' national president.

She announced yesterday a national campaign for full Congressional representation for the District, and committed the league to getting 1.5 million petition signers.

The petitions will be gathered by local chapters of the LWV during the week of April 15-22 and be presented to members of Congress in May.

Mayor Walter Washington attended the news conference and called the present situation "an anomaly in the democratic way of life." He said "other efforts to gain congressional representation have been piecemeal, but this may become a national groundswell."

Mrs. Philip Fortune, president of the District League, said that "living in the District is like living in one of the 13 original colonies; we're taxed and governed without representation. The colonists didn't think it was right and neither do we."

It would require a constitutional amendment to gain Congressional representation and "That makes it a national issue," Mrs. Benson said.

The league has abandoned its usual lobbying methods for

this campaign because, "they have not produced any results," she said.







Washington Post  
April 13, 1966

## *Free D.C. Movement Debated by Panelists*

About 40 persons heard six panelists argue the merits of the Free D.C. Movement at a dinner meeting last night at the Washington Fellowship House, 945 L st. nw.

Among the panelists was Marion Barry, leader of the movement, who told the gathering the movement is trying to "seek out its friends and enemies and identify them; we intend to punish those who are against us."

Opposition to the movement came from Richard K. Lyon, head of the Washington Home Rule Committee. He said the movement's tactics, which have included picketing a downtown department store, forced his committee to withhold its endorsement of the movement.

"I don't think you should use undemocratic methods to reach a democratic goal," he said.

Julius W. Hobson, chairman of ACT, retorted that he didn't think picketing was going far enough. "Nothing is too bad for the merchants," Hobson said, "even if it means burning their stores."

Hobson's statement brought a sharp exclamation from John R. Immer, president of the Federation of Citizens Associations. He told Hobson his statement was "the best thing that could have happened to those who don't want home rule."

Immer called the movement's tactics "vicious" and a "form of blackmail."

The Rev. Phillip Newell, a representative of the Washington Council of Churches which supports the movement, re-

jected the question of tactics. The "dignity of man is at stake" if he can't shape his own destiny by voting, said Newell in calling home rule "a moral issue."







## 5 Home Rule Backers Hit Merchants, Immer

By BETTY MURPHY  
Star Special Writer

The Washington Board of Trade and John Immer, president of the D.C. Federation of Citizens Councils, were the chief targets last night of five strong supporters of home rule in a brief but heated panel discussion.

The session took place before about 50 people at the Washington Fellowship House, 945 L St. NW.

Marion Barry, Washington director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and leader of the Free D.C. Movement; Julius Hobson, chairman of ACT; Richard Lyon, chairman of the D.C. Home Rule Committee, and Arnold Sternberg, chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, charged the Board of Trade with being "the biggest obstacle" to District self-government.

All defended the Free D.C. Movement's boycott of stores belonging to the Board of Trade, and Hobson declared:

"There's nothing too bad to do to the merchants downtown... even burning their stores."

Hobson said he was "sorry" that the Free D.C. Movement didn't stick to its original position and "ask for money," so that "the merchant would pay back some of the money he's taken from a disadvantaged people."

In response, John Immer, president of the D.C. Federation of Citizens Associations, denounced the Free D.C. movement's tactics as "vicious."

"Even Negro businessmen were scared of the boycott because of its vicious nature," he said.

The sixth panel member was the Rev. Phillip Newell, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Representing the Washington Council of Churches, he also strongly defended the boycott.

Barry, who was the first speaker, contended that the Board of Trade has spent thousands of dollars "to defeat our right to vote... and unless we get the right to vote in this Congress, we won't get it for four to six years. That's why we're going for broke."







## Suit Requests Election for D.C. Heads

By WILLIAM BASHAM  
Star Staff Writer

A group of District citizens asked the U.S. District Court today to declare unconstitutional the present method by which the three District Commissioners are appointed by the President, and to order general at-large elections for the posts.

The suit, which seeks sweeping changes in the District's system of selecting its executives, asked that a special three-judge panel declare unconstitutional the President's power to appoint the commissioners. The suit adds that the court should strip all powers from the present Board of Commissioners and designate three interim commissioners to serve until elections could be held on a city-wide basis.

Named as defendants in the suit are President Johnson, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Elections. Included in the list of six plaintiffs in the suit filed in behalf of all District citizens is Julius Hobson, head of ACT, a civil rights group in the city. But no civil rights group actually was named as a complaining party today.

Another plaintiff in the suit is attorney William L. Higgs, a lawyer who has brought many civil rights actions into court.

### Negro Majority Noted

The suit, noting that Maryland ceded the present site of the District to the government in 1801, said that prior to 1874, the District's local government was "generally" elected by the people.

The complaint went on to say that the District, being the "only major city in the United States whose voting age population is over 50 percent Negro," is carrying on functions which are "unresponsive to the popularly expressed will of the plaintiffs, and are in many instances being used to deny and suppress a majority of plaintiffs in the exercise of rights, benefits and privileges otherwise available under the Constitution. . . ."

Another part of the suit said the complaining parties, under the current form of District government, have the right not to be taxed without representation in local government and the right not to be subject to local police power "in whose selection plaintiffs have had no voice."

Hobson also heads a group of District citizens who have challenged the constitutionality of the method by which members of the District school board are appointed by the judges of the U.S. District Court. That case already has been argued and is now under consideration by a special three-judge panel.







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# Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 28, 1966

## Home rule issue will be raised

A confident prediction that the White House Conference on Civil Rights which opens Wednesday here in Washington will be a success was made Thursday by Edward Sylvester, one of the Conference's co-chairmen.

Sylvester's prediction came in the face of a pull-out by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, threat of a demonstration posed by Julius Hobson, head of the District's ACU organization, and other militants; and promises from Marion Barry, leader of the Free D.C. Movement, and a group of Howard University students that they would use the Conference to lobby for home rule.

SNCC, in withdrawing from the Conference, following a change in its top leadership, did not indicate what, if any, action it planned at the Conference itself. However, the new chief of SNCC, Stokely Carmichael, is due in town on Sunday for a fund raising banquet, and local SNCC people indicated he would remain here for the Conference.

QUESTIONED ON what he thought would happen at the Conference, Mr. Sylvester, on loan from the Labor Dept., said:

"Our hope and expectation is that we will have a solid Conference meeting with an opportunity for everyone to express himself on any point of view."

Mr. Sylvester said that no formal notification had been received from SNCC indicating that it would not attend, and he noted that even before this week's change in SNCC's leadership, the organization had not honored a request from the Conference to supply a list of names of people it wanted to attend.

He said it was his feeling that the point being raised by those who had decided not to attend the Conference, would probably be duplicated by those inside.

Pinned to a bulletin board in the office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at 107 Rhode Island Ave., NW, is an invitation to the White House Conference on Civil Rights addressed to Marion Barry, head of the local SNCC office as well as the Free D. C. Movement.

The national office of the former group, working out of Atlanta under the direction of a new chief, former Howard student Stokely Carmichael, is going to boycott the conference because it doubts President Johnson's sincerity and is opposed to U. S. intervention in Viet Nam.

Barry, however, plans to attend the conference wearing his hat as leader of the Free D. C. Movement, a

(Continued on Page 20)







# Evening Star

D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1967

## Siler Backers to Stand Vigil Until D.C. Rules

By MICHAEL ADAMS  
Star Staff Writer

A Washington group says it will "establish a wait-and-watch" in the office of District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner until he rules on the recommended dismissal of Police Pvt. Carl H. Siler.

The Committee for Justice for Negro Policemen in D.C., which says it will begin its demonstration today, was formed last week after Siler was found guilty of five charges by a police trial board after a five-day hearing. Police testified that Siler struck one of two officers who had stopped him for operating his car without lights.

A grand jury refused to indict Siler in the incident and he later was found not guilty in the Court of General Sessions of a disorderly conduct charge. Siler has filed assault charges against two of the white officers involved in the case, one of them a lieutenant.

The committee at a rally last night to support Siler said that the commissioners' Council on Human Relations is looking into the case, citing a letter from Council Director Mrs. Ruth Bates Harris that the group's assistant director in charge of equal employment in the District government "has been assigned to your case and shall be in touch with you."

### Silers Thier "Symbol"

"Our symbol is Carl Siler," said Mrs. Willie J. Hardy, spokesman for the committee, stating that the suspended officer "at this moment represents the black policeman in D.C...."

About 50 persons attended the rally at the Church of the Redeemer at 15th and Girard Streets NE, including spokes-

men or leaders from nearly every prominent civil rights group in the District.

The recommendation to dismiss Siler is now pending before the District Commissioners.

The sit-in, which supposedly will be conducted around the clock, is scheduled to begin when Mrs. Hardy and others present last night's resolution to the District officials today.

### Could Ignore Verdict

The commissioners could disregard the recommendation of the trial board.

Speakers at last night's meeting included Marion Barry, who yesterday said he was resigning as executive director of the Washington Chapter of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Julius Hobson, chairman of the militant local civil rights group ACT; Mrs. Roena Rand, immediate past president of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality; Kenneth Kennedy, chairman of the Northeast Neighborhood Council; Mrs. Goldie Cornelius Johnson, president of the Metropolitan Police Wives Association, and Mrs. Betty Holten, local secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The keynote speaker was Jesse Gray, leader of the 1963 Harlem rent strike and an outspoken advocate of the Black Power approach to civil rights.

"We would like to suggest a national conference on police brutality here ... sometime in February," said Gray.

"If we can crack D.C.," he said, "it is my opinion that we will have a chance to crack the police chiefs in the rest of the country."







## Suit Seeking Election Of D.C. Chiefs Rejected

A federal judge yesterday in nearby Maryland and Virginia threw out a suit which requested the convening of a special three-judge panel to hear a constitutional challenge to the District's appointed-commissioner form of government.

After hearing arguments on Jan. 20, U.S. District Court Judge William B. Jones ruled that the "claims of unconstitutionality are insubstantial" and dismissed the suit, granting the motion of the defendants, the District Commissioners.

Attorney David Carliner of the American Civil Liberties Union and a group of District residents are challenging the Organic Act of 1878, which set up the District government and provided for the appointment of commissioners by the President. The suit claimed that the act discriminates against Negroes and that the commissioners should be elected.

### Hobson Complaint Noted

But Jones said the suit was substantially the same as a complaint filed last year by civil rights leader Julius Hobson. U. S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch denied a request in that case for a three-judge panel and his ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court on Feb. 14.

Carliner had argued that the act as applied deprives District citizens of the right to vote for municipal officers in violation of the Constitution. He contended the act is invalid because Negro citizens cannot acquire homes

in nearby Maryland and Virginia and vote there in local elections. Holding primarily that the Constitution gives Congress legislative powers over the District, Jones added that the complaint concerning the purchase of homes in nearby states had no merit because "neither the Organic Act nor any other act of Congress has deprived Negro citizens of housing in any area in those states."

### Answers Argument

Answering Carliner's argument that the Organic Act was written to deprive Negro citizens of the right to vote, Jones said the attorney's claim was based only on the alleged motives of certain members of Congress.

"It is sufficient to state," the judge said, "that the motivation of particular legislators does not make a statute valid or invalid."

Carliner said he will appeal.







# Tucker Gets Most Votes In Star's Council Poll

The Star forwarded to the White House yesterday the last batch of nominations from Star readers for the nine-man District Council that President Johnson will soon appoint.

Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League, maintained a wide lead as the most nominated person as the ballots, clipped from The Star, piled in day by day.

He was nominated by persons from all sections of the city and was a choice of persons whose other nominations were widely dissimilar.

He shared some ballots, for example, with Mrs. Ruth Webster, president of CHANGE, as "a friend of the poor," and shared others with civil rights leaders Marion Barry and Julius Hobson, with attorney Belford V. Lawson, with former District Democratic chairman Joseph Rauh and with former District Commissioner Robert McLaughlin, a Republican.

More than 400 persons were nominated.

## Leading Nominees

Other persons receiving the largest number of nominations included:

Edward Burling Jr., an attorney who heads the Committee for Forward-Looking Republicans.

James W. Cobb, an attorney who is an officer of the NAACP, the Washington Bar Association and the United Community National Bank.

Dr. William Chin, a physician who lives at 5023 Reno Road NW, a leader in the Chinese community.

Tilford Dudley, District Democratic chairman and an AFL-CIO official here.

Charles T. Duncan, District corporation counsel.

The Rev. Walter Fauntroy, pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church.

John Immer, president of the Federation of Citizens Associations.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, pastor of John Wesley AME Zion Church.

Kenneth C. Kennedy, a broker active in Northeast neighborhood civic work.

## Others Listed

Rolland Lamensdorf, an attorney who helped prepare the D.C. Crime Commission report and is a past president of the Forest Hills Citizens Association and the Fort Reno Community Council.

Judge Marjorie Lawson, the wife of attorney Belford Lawson Jr.

Joseph P. McCormick, an attorney.

Miss Flaxie Pinkett, a real estate agent and civic worker.

The Rev. Channing E. Phillips, pastor of Lincoln Memorial Temple Church of Christ.

Nelson Roots, president of the Federation of Civic Associations.

Mrs. Polly Shackleton, a Democratic party leader.

Charles W. Schoeneman, an attorney.

Mark Sullivan Jr., a liberal Republican leader and former District commissioner.

Dr. Charles X. Suraci, a physician.

William S. Thompson, president of the Washington Urban League and an officer of the Washington Bar Association.

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, pastor of Bible Way Church.

Irving B. Yochelson, an attorney.

Donald Green, an HEW official and chairman of the Washington Americans for Democratic Action.

There were also nominations for present District Commissioners Walter N. Tobriner and John B. Duncan. Former District School's Supt. Carl Hansen was nominated by several readers. Julius Hobson, whose court suit led to Hansen's resignation, ran neck-and-neck with Hansen until the last day, when Hobson took a big lead.

The Star nominations, representing nearly 1,000 persons who sent ballots or letters to The Star, were in response to the call made by President Johnson a week ago last Friday for nominations from the community. Star readers from outside the District did not participate.







STAR  
August 20, 1967

## ADVISING THE PRESIDENT

# Votes Cast Minus Formal Trappings

By JOHN SHERWOOD  
Star Staff Writer

All the action was in the rear of the whitewashed Church of Mita, where the pungent smell of fried chicken and chitterlings hung over a cardboard box with a hole slit in the top.

The bishop's tufted, gold-painted wooden throne at the front of the old Raphael Theater, at 1409 9th St. NW, held no bishop.

A window fan hummed on the floor near a lone Scotch bass drum and a black upright piano, chasing hot air up the aisle.

The people who gathered outside on the sidewalk in the stifling heat under the old movie canopy joked about it before they walked inside to vote for the first City Council in nearly a century.

But there was almost an air of little country store frivolity, in that the ballot box without a lock was an empty food carton from the corner grocery.

### Vote "Advisory"

The women of the church sold box lunches and passed out ice water, and others who were getting voters' names tried to make them feel as if the ballot really counted... as if they were really doing something this

summer to make next summer easier.

The balloting at the theater, sponsored by a Shaw area group called CURAC, was one of several votes held to advise President Johnson on his appointment of a new City Council.

At Marion Barry's "Peoples Convention" inside the air-conditioned Masonic Temple at 10th and U Streets NW, Mrs. Margaret Davis was there at 8 a.m., and when someone asked her why she had come so early she exploded in a slow, controlled rage about "O. Roy Chalk's filthy colored bus lines," about "rent controls" and a dozen other topics not-so-dear to her heart, including the time a rat bit her child's toes.

### "Down in the Gutter"

"It's a rebellion—not a riot," she said. "I pay \$81.50 a month for a slum apartment. I'm living in an alley. When I look out my window, what do I see? Another alley. When you go inside, it's so hot you can smell the furniture."

Mrs. Davis calmed down somewhat and said in a deep, angry voice: "That word welfare is one step down in the gutter. It's a vicious lie. We want to earn our keep." When the other people finally

did arrive, there were no more than 50 on hand participating in a Town Hall kind of discussion.

One woman came dressed in a purple, ankle-length graduation robe with a little bell pinned to her. She gave her name as Alice Brown Cave and said she was the founder of the Church of Applied Brotherly Love. It has four members.

Julius Hobson started the day around 10 a.m. at CORE headquarters, 1232 U St. NW. Smoking a pipe and wearing a white, short-sleeved shirt and gray straw hat, Hobson jumped into a red Ford Falcon station wagon he called a "Votemobile."

### Few Heed Pleas

Representing the Washington Committee on Black Power, Hobson drove around the U Street-Florida Avenue area calling over a loudspeaker for people to vote.

"There's no reason why you should let the Evening Star and the Washington Post pick pasteurized Negro leaders. The Man' gonna be in charge if you don't get out and vote," he repeated over and over.

But there was almost no response. Hobson jumped out of his car and placed a cardboard ballot box on the corner of 7th and T Streets NW in the midst of

four men standing quietly under a store awning.

The men looked at it as if it was some kind of joke, or maybe as if it might explode if they touched it. One man tried to sit on it, but found that it wasn't strong enough to hold him. He sat back down on the sidewalk.

### 'Don't Vote for Me'

In front of CORE headquarters a young woman in an Afro hair-do pleaded with passersby to vote. Some of them did, but most ignored her.

One man said, "Don't vote for me, 'cause I'm gonna throw a brick the first time if I get the vote."

Hobson said later, "No one's gonna get run over today going to the ballot box."

Out in the Far Northeast, the Roper Junior High School's bright new auditorium, 49th and Meade Streets NE, the scene was in direct contrast to Hobson's efforts and the voting in the Shaw urban renewal area at the Church of Mita.

The discussions at Roper were balanced and parliamentary. The some 100 participants were well dressed.

There is grass in this part of the city. There is cement and asphalt and rats in the other.







# Kennedy Tries Again on D.C. Representation

By WILLIAM GRIGG

Star Staff Writer

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., last night reintroduced his measure to provide full voting representation for the District—this time as a rider to the constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

But both the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate opposed the representation plan today.

"I don't think it will pass," Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., told reporters. Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said there is so much opposition to two senators for the District that it is "useless to try" to win approval for the plan at this time.

Nevertheless, Kennedy and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias R-Md., sought today to obtain a Senate vote on the D.C. proposal tomorrow. Mathias is the chief Republican sponsor of the plan.

Twelve other senators, including Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., chairman of the Senate District Committee, have also joined as cosponsors.

Kennedy had first attempted to add D.C. representation to the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President.

Women's rights is now officially before the Senate but is not expected to be debated in earnest until tomorrow.

Meanwhile today, local backers of the plan were meeting on Capitol Hill to discuss strategy and build up support.

But Mansfield gave a flat, "no," when asked today if he would support full D.C. representation.

"I think they've got the non-voting delegate," he said. "I think for the time being that's enough."

"You don't go into what amounts to a statehood proposition overnight."

Scott said, "I would not be disposed to think we should provide Senate representation for the city of Washington any more than for any other city."







## Black Control of D. C. Asked

By SIDNEY LIPPMAN

Three of Washington's black leaders agreed yesterday that Negroes in the District must have control of the city but disagreed on how they should go about getting it.

C. Sumner Stone, a member of the Black United Front, said the District should be made a state with "white people getting passports to live here . . . There is a place for white people in this kind of state as white secretaries and white janitors."

Marion Barry, chairman of Pride, Inc., said blacks need to "organize themselves economically" with the blacks co-operatively owning the stores and producing the goods in them.

School board member Julius Hobson said that non-violence and black power were just "a rehearsal for revolution."

"First we've got to have a revolution of thinking. I'm opposed to a shooting revolution now. We have got to train the minds of young people for the revolution that is coming," he said.

"The land, sea and air should belong to everybody," Mr. Hobson said. "I'm a proponent of the socialist economics of Karl Marx, and I don't care who knows it."

All three were speakers at the New Party's first town meeting held yesterday afternoon at the A.M.E. Church at 1518 M-st nw. The meeting followed the party's inauguration of Dick Gregory as president in exile.

Mr. Hobson told about 150 people who attended the meeting that his "first foray into politics was my first mistake. I ended up on the Board of Education with a group of functional illiterates who aren't going to educate children."

"The Board of Education and the school administration are designed to maintain the status quo," he said. "The community has to get angry. It has to stop talking in places like this. It has to come to the school board and break up meetings and demand education for the children."

Mr. Gregory said that if members of the New Party "work hard we can come up with a fool proof program to wipe out hunger not only in America but around the world" in four years.

Under his plan merchants would issue stamps, similar to trading stamps, that purchasers would return to a central clearing house the way trading stamps are turned in. The purchaser would get nothing for the stamps. Instead stamps would buy food to be given to the poor, he said.

He said his party would campaign to get a law passed that would allow war industries to make only two per cent more profit on war materials during wartime than peacetime. That way war would not be worthwhile, he said.

Another Gregory plan would replace college ROTC with Peace Corps classes and training.







# D.C. Statehood Gets a Lift

By MARTHA ANGLE  
Star Staff Writer

A proposal to grant statehood to the District has gained an endorsement, at least in principle, from a totally unexpected source — Chairman John L. McMillan of the House District Committee.

The conservative South Carolina Democrat yesterday told leaders of the D.C. Statehood Party he agrees with their contention that statehood offers city residents the only real hope for genuine self-determination.

And while McMillan said he still intends to push his own proposal to retrocede most of the District to Maryland and Virginia, he said he might support a statehood bill "as a second choice."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif., one of the most liberal members of Congress and the sponsor of a D.C. statehood bill, said that approach to local self-government "appears to be the place where the interests of the left wing and right wing join."

CONSERVATIVES like McMillan, he noted, are most concerned about protecting the "fed-

eral interest" in the Nation's Capital — a goal which would be achieved under his bill by carving out a small federal enclave that would remain totally subject to Congress while transforming the rest of the city into a state.

Liberal advocates of statehood, on the other hand, believe it is the only route that would assure residents of the District real control over their own affairs.

"We're not interested in any form of government that gives ultimate veto power to Congress or the President," said Charles Cassell, co-chairman of the D.C. Statehood party and a member of the city's elected school board.

All the home-rule bills pending before the House District Committee, Cassell noted, would still leave ultimate authority over the city vested in Congress — even though District residents would elect their own mayor and city council.

"You express my opinion a long way," McMillan told Cassell. "I can't see where home rule would give you much freedom."

See STATEHOOD, Page B-4

## STATEHOOD

Continued From Page B-1

And Dellums suggested some special federal-state revenue sharing formula might be worked out for the State of Columbia.

The D.C. Statehood party members also said there are a number of revenue sources not now being tapped by the District, such as lotteries, Pari-mutuel betting, a commuter tax and government ownership of liquors stores.

**McMILLAN OBSERVED** that a legalized numbers racket might be the best source of revenue, but explained a few minutes later that "I didn't say I supported that."

Walter E. Fauntroy, the District's nonvoting delegate, said after yesterday's hearing that he still would not support a statehood proposal "until I'm satisfied there's a viable system of financing the government here."

Fauntroy said he believes unquestionably that the District — even as a state — would still require a massive federal payment to stay afloat financially.







House committee

## Delegate for D.C. approved

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

Champions of congressional representation for the District—fresh from a rare victory—today looked eagerly to next month's crucial test on the House floor.

They won their first important battle yesterday when a bipartisan coalition outvoted the powerful leaders of the House District Committee. By 18-7 the committee added a provision for a non-voting House delegate for D.C. onto a non-controversial Little Hoover Commission Bill. The bill sets up a group to study the D.C. government operation and to recommend improvements.

The vote was crucial because the House delegate plan had been attached to a bill which included a non-voting member in the Senate. The measure was given no chance in the Senate. The two-delegate bill also cleared

committee but should be withdrawn when the bills reach the floor—probably during the first half of August.

The committee—despite bitter opposition by District officials—reported out a bill setting up a partially-elected D.C. Board of Governors. Three members would be elected; four would be appointed by Congress, and two named by the President. The plan, introduced by Joel T. Broyhill, R-Va., has been attacked as a direct congressional takeover of District affairs.

The two men most responsible for a favorable action on the delegate provision, Reps. Ancher Nelsen, R-Minn., and Brock Adams, D-Wash., were optimistic about the measures' chances next month. Rep. Adams also said he will fight the Broyhill proposal on the floor and offer a substitute: a home rule study commission which was turned down by a House District sub-committee Tuesday.







## Hobson to Back Panther in Race For D.C. Delegate

Julius Hobson, former District School Board member, said yesterday he has refused a request that he run as a Black Panther party candidate for the newly created D.C. office of nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives.

However, he said he would support whomever the Panthers run. "It's only a game, anyway," he added.

Hobson made his remarks after addressing a gathering of black employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development who are charging the agency with racial discrimination in hiring and promotions.

Hobson disparaged prominent Negro figures often mentioned in connection with the delegate race. He mentioned specifically Mayor Walter E. Washington, the Rev. Walter Fauntroy and the Rev. Channing Phillips, of whom only the last has declared his candidacy.

"It's time to stop rewarding people for their impotence," Hobson said.







WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1970

## Early Rulings Due On Delegate Law

By BARRY KALB  
Star Staff Writer

Two law suits challenging various aspects of the new District Delegate Act have been taken under advisement by a three-judge federal panel, with a promise it will render a decision soon.

The challenges, heard together yesterday in U.S. District Court, charge that the act discriminates against any candidate not running as a Democrat or a Republican. But the two suits also differ in many aspects.

The first was filed by the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, head of the Black United Front and himself an announced candidate for the delegate post. While criticizing the act as a whole, his suit asks mainly for two changes in the election procedures.

That the D.C. Board of Elections be enjoined from requiring, as stipulated in the act, that independent candidates obtain more names on their nominating petitions than party candidates must obtain, and that the board be ordered to hand out independent petitions before the announced date of Dec. 30.

### Suit by Hobson

The second suit, filed by former school board member Julius Hobson, is much more sweeping. It does not question the hand-out date for independent petitions, but does ask for a drastic cut in required signatures for both primary and independent candidates, plus a cut in the \$100 filing fee.

Hobson's suit also asks that for this election the District be exempted from the Hatch Act, which prohibits campaign activity by Civil Service employees.

The delegate act stipulates that candidates for the Jan. 12 Democratic and Republican primaries must obtain 2,000 signatures each from voters who are registered as members of their respective parties. But independents are required to obtain the signatures of either 5,000 registered voters, or 2 percent of the registered voters in the city,

date's petition also to sign that of one independent.

The board also pointed out, regarding the release of independent petitions, that the name-gathering period for both elections is 54 days. Primary petitions were handed out last month and are due by Dec. 14 to qualify for the Jan. 12 primary.

Independents will have from Dec. 30 to Feb. 22 to qualify for the March 23 general election.

U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell seemed to agree with the board's arguments. "I don't see on what basis you consider the figures (2,000 and 5,000) comparable," he told

See DELEGATE, Page B-4

The board has also declared, in accordance with the act, that whereas primary candidates were able to pick up their nominating petitions last month, independents must wait until Dec. 30 to get theirs.

Moore's suit charges that these differences "give the primary candidate an unreasonable advantage without having any valid purpose. But the board argues that they are reasonable.

### The Board's View

Primary candidates, the board points out, are limited to members of their own party in seeking signatures. William Huey, a board member, told a reporter that Republican candidates have only about 30,000 voters to choose from, the Democrats about 160,000.

On the other hand, the independent can pick from the entire voter list, which yesterday stood at about 219,000. (Two percent of 219,000 is 4,380, and the registration total would have to pass 250,000 before 5,000 signatures were required.)

The board also has refuted Moore's reading of the act that because a person can sign only one petition per election, the primary petitions will cut deeply into voters left for the independents to choose from.

The board has ruled that the primary and general elections are "different elections," thus allowing a person who signs, for example, a Republican candi-







## DELEGATE

Continued From Page B-1

Moore's attorney, James W. Cobb. "They're drawing from a different mix of votes."

But Hobson argued that as persuasive as the board's arguments are, the act still will have the effect of reducing over-all participation in the election.

For one thing, he argued, his experience in District elections has been that a candidate must obtain many more than the required number of signatures, because of the large number of signatures that are ruled invalid.

He said that during last year's school board election, in which he was defeated, people made such mistakes as signing more than one petition, or incorrectly represented themselves as registered voters, or some similar error that invalidated their signature.

Hobson said he has found through research that no state in the country requires a House candidate to obtain more than 5,000 signatures, and that the average nationwide is about 350. He also said the average filing fee is less than the \$100 required here.

His suit asks, as does Moore's, that the court find the signature requirement discriminatory and also that the fee requirement be ruled discriminatory. Such a finding, he said, probably would force Congress to rewrite those sections of the bill.

### Cites Hatch Act Ban

An important aspect of Hobday by his lawyer, Landon G. Dowdey, regards the Hatch Act. Hobson's figures show that a large percentage of District voters are Civil Service employees, and therefore prohibited from active participation in the campaigns.

He told a reporter that another of his cosigners, Lorenzo J. Neal, a District government employee, has been told that if he runs in the Democratic primary as planned, he will have to quit his job or be fired.

The suit asks that the Civil Service Commission be ordered to exempt the city from the Hatch Act, a step he said has been taken in certain Maryland and Virginia localities. This, Hobson said, would require only a court order.







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Fauntroy Seeks Aid of Rights Leaders.  
Page B-3.

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## D.C. Election Procedures Ruled Valid

A three-judge federal court upheld yesterday the constitutionality of the procedures for election of the D.C. delegate to the House of Representatives.

It turned down a challenge to the distinction between regular party and independent candidates for the post as made by Congress.

The lawsuit against the distinction was brought by the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, who has declared himself an independent candidate in the general election next March.

At the same time, however, one member of the panel, U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, suggested that black activist Julius Hobson rephrase his own suit against the delegate election and present it again.

Joined by Appeals Court Judge Carl McGowan and District Court Judge Joseph C. Waddy, Gesell wrote that the election procedures are fair to independent candidates in the general election as well as those in the January primary.

He pointed out that the D.C. board of elections has ruled that a person may sign a nominating petition for both types of candidate.

Nominating petitions for the primary, now circulating, require 2,000 signatures of party members, while 5,000 signatures of registered voters of any party are required on petition of independents. They will be circulated later.

Hobson's suit, which will be refiled, in part challenged the compatibility of the delegate election with the Hatch Act, which forbids political activity by federal government employees.







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WILLIAM R. DUFF  
PAUL A. LENZINI  
SHELDON I. COHEN  
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MICHAEL V. DISALLE  
DAVID CARLINER  
H. BYRON MOCK

December 10, 1970

Dear Board Member:

As you know, the next meeting of the Board will have on its agenda the election of officers for the coming year. In the usual course of events, I would await that election and allow my term of office as President to expire when my successor is elected.

However, effective today, I am resigning my position as President of the Washington Home Rule Committee. I do so because I am assuming, with Miss Flaxie Pinkett, the co-chairmanship of the Yeldell for Congress Committee.

I cannot write this letter of resignation without expressing to you, my fellow board members, the tremendous debt of gratitude which I feel toward you for permitting me to have a leading role in the movement for self government.

The replacement of the three commissioner form of government with the mayor-city council structure, the expansion of the regulatory powers of the city government, the election of the board of education and now the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives, have not only brought political ferment to Washington, but I believe, mark the breaking of the barriers to complete self government and full voting representation in Congress. I treasure the experience and the pleasure which I have had in working to achieve these objectives.

I will, of course, continue to serve on the Board of Directors. For the present, I prefer to concentrate my efforts toward the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives who I believe will most effectively carry forward on the floor of the House and within the District Committee our goals for home rule.

Cordially yours

  
DAVID CARLINER

DC:br





# The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1970

## Suit Says Act Gave District State Status

By MICHAEL ANDERS  
Star Staff Writer

The D.C. Statehood party today said that Congress inadvertently gave the District the right to become the union's 51st state when it passed the D.C. Nonvoting Delegate Act.

The party made its contention in a suit, filed in U.S. District Court, which also asks that the city's delegate be given full voting privileges. The suit against the Board of Elections and the Civil Service Commission came three weeks before the Jan. 12 delegate primary.

Julius Hobson, a founder of the Statehood party, said the delegate act permits the District to become a state because only states can have congressional representation. He also said the Constitution does not permit a nonvoting representative to sit in Congress.

"Either he votes or he can't sit in the House at all," said William Higgs, who helped prepare the suit and who was a chief lawyer for Hobson in his successful suit against former school Supt. Carl Hansen.

"This issue has apparently never been decided," Higgs said. The territories of Guam and Puerto Rico both have nonvoting delegates, who have all the powers of other congressmen except the right to vote.

The suit asked the court to rule the entire delegate act unconstitutional if either contention by the Statehood party is rejected. It also asked the election board to accept the statehood question on the January ballot in the form of a referendum.

Hobson, the target of a draft movement, said he would accept only if objectionable sections of the delegate act are removed.





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Washington Post 12/22/70.

## Hobson Challenges D.C. Delegate Plan



JULIUS W. HOBSON  
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The lawsuit was filed on behalf of the "D.C. Statehood Party," which Hobson said wanted to name him as its candidate for Congress.

A revised version of a suit he had earlier filed in U.S. District Court, Hobson's action yesterday also asked that the bill creating Washington's nonvoting delegate position be declared unconstitutional. He also asked that the Hatch Act, which prohibits political activity by government employees, be struck down insofar as it applies to the District of Columbia.

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Gerhard A. Gesell, when he considered Hobson's initial complaint, invited the former D.C. school board member to amend his lawsuit and file it again. But Gesell disqualified himself yesterday from sitting on the new case.

Hobson was joined this time by Etta Horn, Lorenzo J. Neal and William Scheirer, all of whom had announced they would seek the Democratic nomination for nonvoting delegate but failed to obtain enough signatures on their petitions to qualify for next month's primary election.

Also named in the lawsuit was Dr. David H. Dabney, who fell short of petition signatures needed to appear on the Republican ballot.

Evening Star 12/21/70.





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Evening Star 12/21/70.





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**JULIUS W. HOBSON**  
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board of trustees of the Public Defender Service.

Judge Hart, to whom the suit was assigned, was a member of the majority on an 11-member court-appointed committee that endorsed preventive detention in May, 1969.

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# Kennedy Tries Again on D.C. Representation

By WILLIAM GRIGG

Star Staff Writer

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., last night reintroduced his measure to provide full voting representation for the District—this time as a rider to the constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

But both the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate opposed the representation plan today.

"I don't think it will pass," Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., told reporters. Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said there is so much opposition to two senators for the District that it is "useless to try" to win approval for the plan at this time.

Nevertheless, Kennedy and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias R-Md., sought today to obtain a Senate vote on the D.C. proposal tomorrow. Mathias is the chief Republican sponsor of the plan.

Twelve other senators, including Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., chairman of the Senate District Committee, have also joined as cosponsors.

Kennedy had first attempted to add D.C. representation to the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President.

Women's rights is now officially before the Senate but is not expected to be debated in earnest until tomorrow.

Meanwhile today, local backers of the plan were meeting on Capitol Hill to discuss strategy and build up support.

But Mansfield gave a flat, "no," when asked today if he would support full D.C. representation.

"I think they've got the non-voting delegate," he said. "I think for the time being that's enough."

"You don't go into what amounts to a statehood proposition overnight."

Scott said, "I would not be disposed to think we should provide Senate representation for the city of Washington any more than for any other city."





# D.C. Precinct High on Race For Delegate

By David R. Boldt  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The approximately 1,700 registered Democrats in precinct 89, a tract on Capitol Hill extending south and east from the Library of Congress, do something other voters in the city don't do nearly as much of.

They vote.

For example, in the 1968 school board runoff election, the precinct accounted for 27 per cent of Ward Six's total vote, although it contains less than 10 per cent of the ward's population. Electoral reliability of that sort won 89 the appellation "powerhouse precinct" in a voting analysis done by statistics buff Gregory New for *The Spectator*, a Capitol Hill newspaper.

And 89 seems likely to keep that title in this year's D.C. delegate Democratic primary because the young, white families that live in the precinct's restored brick and wood town houses and account for a majority of the voters don't seem to share the apathy that is a more frequent response to the race in some other sections of the city.

Even though it is nearly 80 per cent white and hardly typical of the city's 126 precincts, 89 has managed to vote with the city winners each time since 1968, giving a 73 per cent plurality to Hubert H. Humphrey in the 1968 presidential election and giving handsome majorities since then to successful liberal school board candidates Martha Swaim and Charles I. Cassell.

## Testing Ground

And while nobody is about to say, "As goes 89, so goes D.C.," the precinct is a key testing ground in which the candidates will measure their strength with the city's often influential white, liberal voters.

An effort to determine which way 89 is going in the Democratic primary two weeks away discloses that most voters haven't made a final choice, though a number say they are leaning toward one of three candidates—the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, the Rev. Channing E. Phillips, or Joseph P. Yeldell.

Conway Jasper, downing a hamburger dinner in the Eastern Market luncheonette, said he thinks Fauntroy, with whom he attended Dunbar High School, probably has the best understanding of inner-city problems.

An ex-VISTA volunteer, browsing through Antiques On-The-Hill, recalled that Phillips "gave the most lucid talk on housing I ever heard."

Ted Gay, proprietor of Capitol Art and Frame, said he thinks Yeldell "was making sense amid all the confusion."

"Nobody's wowed them yet," summed up Sam Smith, editor of the D.C. Gazette, a Capitol Hill weekly that serves as a bell cow for Capitol Hill's more ardent liberals. Smith and his paper are taking an alternative course. They want Julius Hobson, former school board member, to run as an independent in the March 23 general election.

The "Draft Hobson" movement headquarters is at 10th and K Streets NW, as is the Statehood Party, whose platform is to make D. C. the 51st state. Hobson, however, says he "absolutely" won't consider running unless the delegate becomes a full-voting representative.

## Support Not Evident

Substantial support was not apparent for the four other Democratic candidates—Eldridge V. Parks, Wilbert L. Williams, Kenneth C. Kennedy and Wilfred J. Cruz. Republican John A. Nevius is running unopposed in the GOP primary.

But beneath the divided reactions of individual voters, the campaign in 89, as in other parts of the city, is moving forward on another plane. Each candidate is seeking to put together organized crew of volunteers that will bring to bear the friendly persuasion of neighbor-to-neighbor over-the-phone and in door-to-door visits to swing uncommitted votes.

In terms of campaign organization, one candidate, Phillips, has clearly stolen a march on his opponents.

The only visible evidence of the organization is a large number of "Channing Phillips" bumper stickers stuck to D.C. Sanitation Department baskets in the area, and Jane Hardin, Phillips' precinct captain for the 89th, admits, "the children have been busy." But, she







says, there's more going on than that.

Phillips targeted the precinct early in the campaign and met within a few days after he announced for office with people in the 89 area who worked with him when he headed the Robert F. Kennedy delegate slate that won the 1968 D.C. presidential primary.

Many of those same people had been in the organizations that rolled up the victory margins in the precinct for Humphrey and school board candidates Swaim and Cassell.

The Phillips organizers say that their efforts are increased by a belief that more is at stake in the delegate race than just the delegate's seat.

Marguerite Kelly, for instance, said she is certain that the delegate is going to wield mighty influence in determining with what voice the D.C. delegation to the 1972 Democratic presidential nominating convention speaks.

Since that first meeting, Phillips has been back to the precinct 89 vicinity a half-dozen times, including meetings in supporters'

homes, gatherings at Friendship House, a settlement house, and, last week, as an extracurricular speaker at a natural childbirth class.

Miss Hardin said each visit has brought new recruits, bringing her total volunteer strength to about 50.

One such new recruit was Sandra Terzian, a 34-year-old criminal trial lawyer, whom Jane Hardin persuaded to come to the Friendship House meeting. Miss Terzian said she was won over in part by Phillips' analysis of the suggestion that the drug addiction problem could be solved by simply giving addicts the heroin they crave, as is currently done in Great Britain, so they don't have to commit crime to get it.

Phillips, Miss Terzian recalled, said that the heroin problem in America was different in kind and scope from England's. "I was impressed by his pragmatism and cynicism about easy answers," she said. "When I walked out, really, wow, I thought he was really fantastic. I asked what I could do to help."

The other candidates have not abandoned the field to Jane Hardin and her cohorts, to be sure. Around the corner from Miss Hardin, Norma Wegner is on the telephone in her kitchen calling to round up volunteers for Fauntroy.

#### Started a Week Ago

Mrs. Wegner concedes that in "just getting started about a week ago" she's given a head start to the

Phillips organization, but she said she thinks she can make up much of the lost ground.

Moreover, Fauntroy campaign leaders feel they can do well enough in the poorer, blacker ward Six precincts surrounding 89 to finesse the power of the Phillips effort in 89.

The Phillips people, to be sure, aren't admitting to any weakness in those other precincts. "We'll do well across the ward," said Mary Lanier, Ward Six chairman for Phillips.

The question of whether Fauntroy's campaign can mobilize and get to the polls the lower-income black voters to whom his charisma seems to have the best effect has become the central drama of his campaign.

But Phillips and Fauntroy people in 89 are looking back over their shoulders for a Yeldell campaign. Yeldell, as yet, has no formal precinct organization structured in 89, but his staff says the campaign will have one by election time. There have been a number of reports of Yeldell button sightings in the precinct.

But both Miss Hardin and Mrs. Wegner speak of fear of a "media blitz" when they refer to the Yeldell threat, and their fears get some substance when Yeldell bought over \$6,000 worth of television time for commercials that will run this week.

*This is the first of a series of profiles of key precincts around the city. The series will seek to depict what effect the D.C. delegate primary campaigns are having at the city's grass roots.*





*He's a bourgeois man,  
Livin' in a bourgeois town.  
I got the Bourgeois Blues,  
And I'm sure gonna spread the news.*

*The white folks in Washington,  
They know how,  
They chunk you a nicker  
Just to see a nigger bow*

*'Cause it's a bourgeois town,  
Ooh, it's a bourgeois town.  
I got the Bourgeois Blues  
I'm sure gonna spread the news.*

--"Bourgeois Blues" by Leadbelly

er than Nixon did in 1968. Nevius, according to Star analysis, pulled about 11% of the vote in the black middle-class precincts.

Perhaps the most interesting sidelight of the election was the fact that Frank Kameny, runner-up on a platform of personal freedom for homosexuals and others, came in fourth in a ward of six. Incidentally, the election established precinct 89, on Capitol Hill, as what it be called the gay ghetto, as Kameny received more than twice as many votes there as he did in any other precinct save one.

Part of the mythology that has begun to flourish since the election is the idea that Fauntroy shed the minds and the hearts of the poor. The facts don't support this. Like everyone else, he has ever run in this town, Fauntroy was able to pull out a large vote in the poorer precincts. What there was went for him, but it was the middle-class wards that made the difference in the total. Fifty-two percent of his vote came from three of the city's eight wards: five and seven, all characterized by large black middle-class populations. More than twice as many people voted for Fauntroy in comfortable Ward Four than did in the much poorer Ward One. Even Ward Three, west of the park, had Fauntroy more votes than Ward One. In

been retreating into fatalism and passivity for several years. DC is placid enough to be controlled by a moderately effective manipulation and proper dispersal of public funds for decades ahead. One need only look at the number of one-time activists who are safely playing in some harmless sandbox such as Model Cities to realize that never have so many been bought off with so little.

Walter's relations on the Hill should cause no trouble. None at all. As one observer said when asked how he thought Fauntroy would do in Congress: "He'll fit in very well."

But Fauntroy does face headaches. One is from his fellow black bourgeois like the Commissioner and Joe Yeldell. They are hungry, if not lean, men and the relationship between the District Building and the Hill should be an interesting one to observe. The Republican Party remains a latent threat, but could become a real one should an attractive black GOP candidate be found.

Finally, the Statehood Party has just begun to fight. It has carved out a new approach to local politics that has shown considerable merit and it will be heard from again. And again. And again.

One last note: Julius Hobson conducted a campaign that was in his best tradition: truthful, aggressive and finely tuned to the issue of simple justice. He lost, it's true, but then the last time we had a non-voting delegate, an almost forgotten gentleman by the name of Norton Chipman won the Republican nomination and went on to be elected. In that party fight, Chipman defeated a man who was a voice of truth and justice. His name was Frederick Douglass. So you see -- it's all happened before.

fact, Fauntroy could have gotten the necessary 40% to win without a runoff even if not a single person in Shaw, Anacostia or Capitol East had voted for him.

Another aspect of the election that will be carefully overlooked is the apathetic turnout. While some 47% of the registered voters cast ballots in the primaries, only 43% voted in the main event. (The total vote was slightly higher this time because of the increase in registration between the primary and the election) Even discounting for the dead and the departed still on the registration rolls, the turnout can only be described as poor.

What's ahead? I would suspect that Walter Fauntroy would operate in the future much as he has in the past, consolidating a power base both downwards and upwards, to be used primarily to maintain Walter Fauntroy in power. The spectre of Chicago-style bossism raised by Hobson is not an idle one. This town has





# Campus cops get together

VICTORIA, B.C. (LNS) -- Campus cops from 163 universities across North America met at the University of Victoria for five days recently at the annual June Convention of the International Association of College and University Security Directors (IACUSD).

Mixed in with displays of spotlights, parking meters, locks and alarms there were shotguns, Mace dispensers, a tear gas and smoke generator, riot sticks, helmets, and handguns.

President of the campus cops organization, Sven Nielson from Brigham Young University in Utah, obligingly posed for the press as he handled a Pepper Fog tear gas and smoke generator.

Either on display or listed in catalogs on the site were: 1) "Shock batons" or less euphe-

mistically cattle prods. These batons deliver "a mild electric shock" which has "a powerful psychological effect on the recipient." 2) "Billy clubs" with "attractive turned beading" that fit snugly into the hand. 3) "Riot batons" with "28 ounces of lead" in each end. 4) "Sap gloves" with powdered lead in the knuckles and palm.

Also on display were the "Pig Pins," silver oxidized or gold-plated little pigs that are "worn by police officers proudly," pinned to the tie. Almost half the security officers at the conference were wearing the pins.

Organizers of the conference assured the press that no actual sales were being made at the conference. The weaponry was just there for "advertising purposes."

Some students, however, objected to the displays of militaristic power on their campus. Norm Wright, a former student-body presi-

dent, was in Victoria on business the day the conference opened. Confronted by the arms display, Wright called the press and said that if the arms weren't out by the next morning, the building would be picketed.

Several crisis meetings of administration and conference personnel ensued. Sven Neilsen, Acting Security Director, said that the demand was "illegitimate and emotional." But the next day, PR man Herb Voyer was saying that Wright's demand was legitimate.

University of Victoria's president Bruce Partridge (an American import) disclaimed any knowledge of the displays. Although he was scheduled as having already given the welcoming address to the Conference, he said over the radio that he couldn't "keep track of every little thing on campus."

Later Partridge said he thought the convention had the right to display whatever it wished. But the arms were sent back to their distributors the second day of the conference.

Of the 163 universities represented at the convention, only 15 were Canadian. Most of the American campus cops were deputized sheriffs, with full police powers of arrest, warrant, investigation, and protection of property. They carry a variety of weapons -- guns, batons, gas and mace. Canadian security officers, on the other hand, are usually hired as administration personnel, to deal with traffic and minor security matters and have only civilian powers.

Brian Green, Academic Affairs Chairman at the University of Victoria, called for Canadian universities to get out of the IACUSD. "By remaining members we tend to support the methods and philosophy of police-oriented security actions in the U.S.," Green told the press. He added that he was writing Canadian universities to find out which ones were associated with the IACUSD. He will then ask student councils to demand that their universities withdraw from the association.

(Please turn to page 15)

From Georgia Straight

## CITY VOICES

### Rennie Davis, Sammie Abbott & others

#### ON NO-KNOCK

"Because the no-knock provision of the DC Crime Bill is racist and applies only to a city which is 70% black; and because the no-knock provision can be used to intimidate political dissenters voicing both majority and minority views; and because the no-knock provision clearly violates the sanctity of the home which is prohibited by the U.S. Constitution; and because the no-knock provision threatens the phy-

sical security of citizens who are subject to attacks by evil doers either in or out of uniform; we have no other moral, political or rational choice but to exercise our basic right of self-defense. We shall not hesitate to shoot or otherwise defend ourselves from any armed intruder, whether they pose as a policeman or not, who attempts to break into our homes without warning."

--from a petition

### Walter Fauntroy

#### ON THE BUS FARE FIGHT & CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

"We had hoped that our protest would not have to come to this, but now that almost every lawful means of protest has been exhausted, we have no choice but to offer our bodies in moral witness to the rightness of the cause of public ownership and subsidization of our bus transit system in the Nation's Capital.

(Massive disobedience is) not designed to promote anarchy or disrespect for the law. When one openly disobeys a law that his conscience tells him is unjust and then willingly accepts the penalty, he is giving evidence that he so respects the law that he belongs in jail until it is changed.

It is time to act--in the Congress, in our citizen groups and, above all with our individual resources. Those who act boldly are recognizing civic responsibility as well as reality."

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SAM SMITH

# Time for a new political party

THERE is, it seems, at least one thing that Americans can still share and that's a distaste for thinking about the future. Ever since Nagasaki and Hiroshima the future hasn't been the most pleasant prospect to contemplate. Lately there hasn't been time, even if we wanted to. The present absorbs us. Richard Nixon's vision blurs beyond the next crisis; the Weatherman's vision fails just past the next explosion. Since any approaching forty-eight hours holds an infinite amount of mystery and uncertainty, attempting to perceive a more distant future rather gilds the lily: how much is ten times infinity?

This lends a certain improvisational quality to life -- "hey, whadya say we load the guardsmen's guns this time?" or "whadya say we trash a Howard Johnson's for a change?" -- and makes us all actors without scripts. Some -- like the Yippies and our President -- are quite at home in this environment. (RMN has been a longtime practitioner of the improvisational style: the Alger Hiss affair and the Checker's speech were early prototypes of guerilla theatre; the Cambodian invasion a pure masterpiece of ad hoc drama.) Others, particularly liberals, college presidents, hard hats, and newspaper columnists are placed at a disadvantage. Deny them order, logic, and a year's supply of safe assumptions and they become as disoriented as a welter of rats under the influence of LSD.

There is no doubt that a system functioning on the presumption of predictability can be successfully undermined by a steady influx of unpredictability. But the big question is no longer whether the old order is going to topple. The question is: what will replace it?

One doesn't find much of an answer to this question from the guerilla actors -- either in the White House or in the streets. One doesn't find much of an answer anywhere for that matter. Nobody seems very interested in getting back to the drawing board. Certainly not the two major political parties. The best the Movement can do is resurrect poor old Karl Marx one more time or give another whirl to 19th century Utopias.

A few radical groups, such as the Black Panthers, have gone to the trouble of figuring out what they are fighting for as well as what they are fighting about, but mostly we seem surfeited with radical style and radical complaints with little indication of the radical substance being sought.

There is no way of assuring radical ends. We inevitably rely upon hypotheses. But before we cast our lot exclusively with radical means, it may be worth considering the possibility that our best hope lies in the tandem use of radical and non-radical tactics.

## RADICAL ENDS AND MEANS

Without denigrating anybody else's thing, it seems to me, a very reasonable hypothesis that the creation of a new political party may be one non-radical but essential means of reaching a radical end.

One of the most important functions of third parties in the United States has been to assist in defining America's future for her. The nation needs such help now, and a new party could play an important role.

Unfortunately, the term "third party" con-

figures up the image of Prohibitionists, McCarthyites going off in an huff, or a clique of obscure Trotskyites making the ballot longer for no particular reason.

But third parties have been much more than aberrations in American history. While they have elected few candidates to office, they have been significant in causing political and social change, for good or ill. The Populist, Socialist, Progressive and Dixiecrat parties have all left their mark on American politics. It is hard to look at the policies of the Nixon Administration and argue, for example, that the Dixiecrats were but a momentary mote in the eye of the two party system.

But if we are to have a new party, what sort of body should it be?

The first sensible caveat would be to avoid some of the errors of the past. Third parties that have emphasized elections at the expense of ideology have paid a price. I would think a new party should be very pragmatic in terms of electoral politics and very idealistic in philosophy. It should use the full range of tactics open to it: (a) running its own candidates, (b) endorsing candidates of one or the other of the major parties (c) running campaigns against certain candidates or (d) urging non-participation in certain races.

For example, a third party on the left could have carried the banner of non-participation in the 1968 presidential race, in which case that party would have tended to have been credited (or blamed) with the defeat of Hubert Humphrey rather than having it laid to an amorphous liberal voter dissatisfaction.

A third party could have taken the lead in organizing the student electoral campaigns this summer and fall on behalf of peace candidates.

A third party could run candidates for office in key local races where there is a possibility of an upset or of swinging the vote one way or the other.

Such flexible tactics could produce considerable leverage over a period of time. Look at all the trouble to which Richard Nixon has gone in an effort to get George Wallace not to run again.

## A PHILOSOPHY

On the philosophical side, the party should be at least ten years ahead of the rest of the country. One of the reasons efforts to create new parties in the wake of the Vietnam affair have been so halting is that the participants have been afraid to leap. "Peace and New Priorities" is not a platform for the future; it's just another way of getting through tomorrow. A new party must have new ideas; ending the Vietnam War is not a new idea.

Here's a non-inclusive sampler of the sort of platform that a new party might construct:

\*All banks should be community-owned or run by the government.

\*All insurance companies and public utilities should be cooperatives or community-owned.

\*Railroads should be run by regional public corporations.

\*All substantial natural resources (oil, gas, water, large timber tracts, coal etc.) should be publicly-owned and their use licensed by an elected natural resources board.

\*Large conglomerate corporations should be broken up, and any corporation with a substantial impact on the national or local economy should be reconstituted as a cooperative; as a state-owned, community-owned, or nationalized industry; or as one controlled by an elected regulatory body.

Please turn to page 15

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# flotsam & jetsam

rule activism haven't been much help. Some are victims of a masochistic pragmatism that dilutes goals before the battle has even begun. Considering themselves experts on what Congress will "accept," they fend away demands until the home rule fight centers on legislation that would provide a charter commission with no guarantee of home rule at all, or until the sought-after representation measure becomes a semi-representation measure and then a demi-semi-representation measure.

Others tend to treat the matter as Rev. Moore did, the topic of this week's news conference, a transitory talking point. Because home rule seems so difficult to obtain, men concerned with black doors getting bashed down by cops in the night, freeways being rammed through neighborhoods, and public housing tenants being evicted, naturally tend to put the more distant goals on hold and take care of today's business.

But as long we fail to make clear what it is we demand--unfettered, uncompromised self-determination--and until we show some inclination to fight for this goal, today's business will be tomorrow's and the next day's and on into the future. If we display little disposition to be free, can we really be surprised that we remain a colony?

We need a plan, a sense of destiny, something to replace the endless quibbling over colonial reorganization that passes for a fight for freedom. Though Doug Moore may have forgotten it, he gave us such a plan.

Statehood is a clear, just and attainable goal to which District residents can aspire. Unlike the ambiguities of "home rule" -- whose home rule: Lyndon Johnson's, Richard Nixon's, Channing Phillips', David Carliner's, Joseph Tyding's the Washington Post's -- statehood is a concept whose prerogatives and privileges are easily understood. Statehood means nothing more nor less than what Wyoming, Rhode Island, Delaware, or any of the states smaller and larger than the District enjoy. When Alaska became a state, Congress declared that she was "admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects what ever." That's what we should demand; equal footing, not some more benevolent form of colonialism foisted off as "home rule." In the old days, when Congress admitted new states, it put even more gracefully and accurately. The states were declared "a new and entire member of the United States of America."

The District has never been an entire member of the United States of America. It is the indentured servant of the nation. Our goal must be simple and clear. The US must let us in.

It can be done. In fact, it can be done more directly and more simply than all the tortured meanderings proposed by those who claim to have a pragmatic vision of the District's future. It can be done without constitutional amendment, requiring only two legislative acts on the part of Congress to accomplish the prime objectives:

First, redefine the District. The Constitution does give Congress exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the District. But it does not define the District other than to restrict it to not more than ten square miles. At the time the city became the seat of government, it contained a mere 14,000 residents, whom Madison assured in the Federalist Papers "will of course be allowed" a municipal legislature "for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages." On this land sprung a metropolis of three-quarters of a million, as large as all the New England states in 1800 combined -- excluding Massachusetts. Only the peculiar perversity of the congressional mind has led to the conclusion that the framers of the Constitution expected Congress to exercise total control over, and deny franchise to, a population equal to that of five of the 13 original colonies. If John McMillan and Joel Broyhill had been around then, pushing such a scandalous suggestion, the Union might never have made it past Philadelphia.

But we need not continue the debate over the

intent of the forefathers. We can swiftly correct the ill effects of their vagueness by redefining the District (perhaps to a narrow strip running from the White House to the Capitol) over which avaricious national legislators can exercise their domain, and the rest of the city shall be evermore free of the curse of Article I, Section 8.

The initial exercise, therefore, is to force Congress to restrict the size of the District, and to declare the rest of the city the Territory of Columbia, or whatever other name we would wish.

Second: Admit the city as a state. A constitutional convention should be called to draw up a plan for statehood. An interim government must also be elected, with or without the acquiescence of the national administration and Congress, in order to provide a body of men with a mandate to represent the city-territory in the difficult days prior to statehood. This can be no overnight operation for the benefit of the evening news. We must avoid the errors of our unwanted masters and begin in the neighborhoods. The specifications of freedom must sprout from the communities.

Once the neighborhoods have defined their needs and goals and elected their leaders, the constitutional convention can proceed to draw up a state constitution and apply to Congress for membership in the Union. By mere majority vote, Congress can grant that admission.

Objections:

If Washington can become a state, why not New York City, Philadelphia, Boston or Phoenix? Why not, indeed? The Constitution tells you how to go about it. Work out an agreement with the state within whose bounds the city presently rests, and then petition Congress for statehood. I think it's only fair, however, for the District to ask other localities not to barge in ahead of the place that has been most victimized for the longest period of time.

Long before Norman Maller and Jimmy Breslin conceived of the possibility for New York City, Alexander Hamilton remarked:

"... the immediate object of the federal Constitution is to secure the union of the thirteen primitive States, which we know to be practicable; and to add to them such other States as may arise in their own bosoms, or in their neighborhoods, which we cannot doubt to be equally practicable." (Emphasis mine.)

It isn't practical. By what standards? By the record of the last half-century of the fight for local suffrage, it is certainly as practical as anything else that has been tried. And since nearly every other proposal for a major grant of self-government involves amendments requiring not only the two-thirds vote of Congress, but the acceptance of three-quarters of the state legislatures, while the statehood plan would require only a majority in Congress, it is in this respect eminently more practical than any of the current suggestions.

What about the federal payments? The basis for the federal payment is not hush money for colonialism, but stems from the excessive use of otherwise taxable lands by the national government. The status of this would not be changed by statehood. It would no doubt remain a problem, although a city operating under competent elected officials rather than ignorant, spendthrift bureaucrats might well reduce the need for an ever burgeoning payment.

There would be, finally, a certain poetic and historic justice in granting statehood to the District. Admittedly, the concept of a state is itself an inefficient one, a compromise initially conceived as a means of achieving union. The differences today between black America and white America far exceed those between Rhode Island and Georgia in pre-constitutional times. We need union today as badly as we needed it then. Creating the first black state would be a dramatic step towards restoring a sense of union.

So let's off the talk about home rule and representation. Our right is entire membership in the United States of America as the 51st state. Let us seek nothing less.

SAM SMITH



ABOUT a year ago, the peripatetic Rev. Doug Moore had a good idea. He proposed that the District become the 51st state of the Union. A news conference was held, a committee was formed, a flag was devised and then--as so often happens in this town--nothing happened. Rev. Moore moved on to other matters in the fight for local suffrage was once again turned over to the polite liberals, and the idea of 51st statehood moved north to New York City for the duration of Norman Mailer's campaign.

It is one of the ironies of this town that there hasn't been a sustained militant drive for self-government here since the demise of the Free DC Movement. Instead, we have annual piddling negotiations on the Hill that move the cause ahead with all the haste of a paraplegic turtle climbing the Washington Monument. Over the past couple of weeks we have once again observed the old charade. A straight-forward and just proposal to give the District voting representation in Congress offered by Senator Kennedy becomes mired in legislative muck. Suggested as a rider to a national electoral reform amendment, it is quickly attacked as endangering the legislation upon which it is riding. A separate constitutional amendment to the same end is criticized as too difficult to pass. And Walter Washington and Gilbert Hahn tiptoe up to the Hill to support a sham of a proposal that would grant one District resident the right to be a salaried non-voting observer on the House floor.

Half a loaf, half a loaf, half a loaf onward; into the valley of urban decay ride Gil and Walter. We must be practical. We must take what we can get. And Congress rightly surmises once more that not only would we accept a partial loaf, our leadership will thank you massah very much for a few stale crumbs.

Our congressional commissars and Race-track Richard, the flimflam man working the south side of the 1600 block of Pennsylvania Ave. NW, will never conclude that they have to give us anything until we begin demanding something.

Those who could provide some sort of alternative for the bland blather that passes for home





# Community festival

THE Capitol East Community Organization is a group working to organize students of Near NE and Near SE to take community control, rather than school board control. For example, this fall CECO plans to hold a community school board election to extend community control over education. Its activities include protesting for a black shopping plaza in the neighborhood, fighting against the school board, organizing black businessmen into an effective group, and just as varied -- from raising hell at meetings to staging the annual community festival.

PHOTOS BY ROLAND L. F.





# 15 new party

FROM PAGE 4

\*All Americans should be entitled to guaranteed incomes, homes, food, and health care.  
\*Urban land, other than that used for single-family dwellings, should be community-owned.

\*All multiple-unit apartment buildings should be converted to cooperatives or condominiums.

\*The power of bureaucratic government must be destroyed and democratic decision-making reinstituted at all levels of government. This requires the establishment of new political sub-units within major cities with power over the administration of schools, police and social services. It also means that agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission should be elected, and not appointive bodies, and that Congress should be reinstated as partner in government, rather than as, in the present case, the servant of the president.

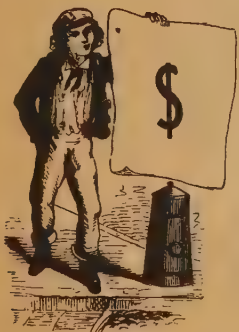
YOU see my kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office holders. The country is the real thing; the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to: institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease, and death.

To be loyal to rags, to shout for rags, to worship rags, to die for rags--that is a loyalty of unreason. . . . I was from Connecticut, whose constitution declares that "All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient."

Under that gospel, the citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor. That he may be the only one who thinks he sees this decay does not excuse him. It is his duty to agitate anyway, and it is the duty of the others to vote him down if they do not see the matter as he does.

MARK TWAIN in A Connecticut Yankee

These are just a few examples of the sort of radical changes that a new party could reasonably espouse. Don't get hung up on the details. The point I am trying to make is that no one is organizing to push a panoply of propos-



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als that would produce a real alteration in American economic and political life.

A new party could begin any place. Washington wouldn't be a bad spot to start. We certainly have the issues.

We have learned as well as any community the price one pays for a system run by bureaucracies rather than democracy; for profit rather than for service; and for institutions rather than for people. And the fact that we have no local partisan elections would help to emphasize issues over personalities in the initial stages.

Somebody in the back of the room wants to know what we should call the new party? I don't know, but historian Staughton Lynd has provided us with a symbol: that fine old flag of early America depicting a snake with the legend: "Don't Tread on Me." That's beautiful. That's what it is all about.

## sanitation

FROM PAGE 3

Scheduled workshops at the conference included "Incendiary devices and explosives," "Physical and electronic security," "Sex crimes," "The Psychopath," "Computers and Campus Security."

Eugene Frese, assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, proposed to the conference that all demonstrations should be videotaped. Then student leaders could be identified and arrested afterwards in a "non-emotional atmosphere."

When the murder of the four Kent State students by the National Guard was mentioned at one workshop, Sven Nielson responded that there were 25 drug-oriented deaths on campuses and "that we never heard much furor over that." Nielson also added that he would "never go onto a major American campus unarmed."

FROM PAGE 2

somewhere in an air-conditioned office was a section head or a division chief or a bureau chief who was insensitive to the needs of the black worker and would favor any white worker whenever the occasion presented itself. The facts tend to support this feeling.

One of the instances where animosities are open and trouble broods is in the Sewer Operations Division of the Bureau of Water Services. Black workers there claim that the head of one of the branches of that division discriminates in promotions (most of the foremen are white; some of the crews are entirely black), is insensitive to their problems (poor working conditions and safety hazards) and requires the men to do work below their job description. Employees describe how the only white employee in a crew of nearly 50 men was promoted to assistant foreman over a senior and more qualified black man. The black man is now being asked to substitute for the assistant foreman who is going to school.

Investigators received reports of segregated locker facilities, parking permits denied to black employees, segregated work crews, overtime awarded only to white crews, racial epithets and overly tight supervision of black workers. In some of these instances records were not available or the facts too subtle for certainty. But the suspicions were strong and little was being done to allay them.

Department records revealed instances where black workers were terminated for tardiness while white workers with worse records kept their jobs.

Investigators found that in some cases white workers were given light duty when ill or were awarded sick leave when the same was denied to black employees.

A close examination of section and unit work crews revealed interesting patterns of segregation. In one section of the Maintenance Division where there were seven units, each of the six white unit supervisors had all white or predominantly white crews while the one black supervisor had a nearly all black crew. In another section all of the supervisors and most of the workers were white. The few black workers were evenly distributed throughout the different units. (Strangely, in the list provided, substantial proportion of the black workers in each unit was shown at the bottom of the list.)

### RETALIATION

A frequent complaint to investigators was that white foremen and superintendents threatened black employees with some form of retaliation if they dared to file a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunities Director. In many cases workers were simply refused permission to leave the job. This type of conduct is expressly prohibited by the DC Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations which provide that:

"In presenting a complaint, the complainant

shall be free from restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination or reprisal and... shall have a reasonable amount of official time to present his complaint if he is in an active duty status."

### SPECIAL PROBLEM AREAS

During the course of this investigation, several problem areas and potential problem areas were identified.

1. Water Pollution Control Division. Perhaps the strangest situation exists in the Water Pollution Control Division of the Bureau of Water Services. This division of approximately 250 employees is about 25% black and 75% white. Every supervisor (27) is white except for one. Nine of these supervisors either have relatives working under them or under one of the other supervisors. Three of the supervisors are related to each other and to five other employees working either under them or under other supervisors. A total of ten family groups, representing 31 employees (all white), can be found in the division.

Despite the prohibitions against advancement or assistance in advancement of a relative, it is apparent that white nepotism gives every indication of flourishing in the Water Pollution Control Division.

2. Bureau of Engineering and Construction. This Bureau has approximately 335 employees; half are white and half are black. Approximately 90% of the of the black employees earn less than \$146.00 per week while 80% of the white employees earn more than \$146.00 per week. Both employees in the Human Relations Section are white and earn more than \$165.00 per week.

3. Sewer Operations Division. One of the hottest places in the department is the Sewer Operations Division of the Bureau of Water Services where employees charge the white chief of one of the branches with every attribute of Simon Legree. A group of 107 employees (there are only 153 in the branch) have signed a petition charging him with "unfair and discriminatory" promotion and work practices. Three employees have recently filed formal complaints of discrimination against him. One of these complainants was by-passed in promotion by a less qualified white employee.

4. Bureau of Sanitation Services. According to figures compiled by the Department of Sanitary Engineering in April, the Bureau of Sanitation Services has about 1,600 employees, approximately 89% of whom are black and 11% of whom are white. Nearly half of the white employees are supervisors.

The greatest number of those white employees in the bureau who are not supervisors work in the Maintenance Division shops. The investigators found that until recently the only black supervisor in the Maintenance, Repair and Supply Branches supervised the only predominantly black section.



**"All I could think was  
'this is how Watts began.' "**



THE black youth shown above, handcuffed behind his back and being held by an undercover patrolman, was arrested July 22 near Kramer Jr. High School along with four other youths in connection with an auto theft.

THE youths offered no resistance, but this one (after being shoved about by the officers) did not get into the police car fast enough to please the office in the light shirt. He pulled a gun on the youth and aimed it at his head. Those who had gathered at the scene became angry. The white officers called for additional help. Among those responding was a black officer (below) who helped to calm both the white officers and the crowd. He recognized the youths and offered to accompany them to the police station. This time the incident ended quietly.



THESE photos were taken (despite efforts by the officers to stop him) by Gazette photo editor Roland L. Freeman, who said later: "All I could think was, 'this is how Watts began.' "





**NATIONAL ORGANIZING  
COMMITTEE**

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(213) 821-8526



**THE INDEPENDENT  
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229 Truman Street, NE (Suite A)  
Albuquerque, N.M. 87108  
(505) 256-7859



**THE NEW PARTY  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**  
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## THE SALT LAKE CITY STATEMENT

Three political parties representing five Pacific and Mountain states met in Salt Lake City March 27-28 to form a working agreement toward a national political campaign in 1971-1972. At the meeting were representatives of the New Party of Utah, Peace and Freedom Party of Utah, New Party of Nevada, New Party of Arizona, Independent New Mexican Party of New Mexico, Peace and Freedom Party of California, and New Party of California. In addition, messages of unity with those at the meeting were received from the New Party of Colorado, New Party of Wyoming and New Reform Party of Montana.

The groups discussed strategy for organizing third parties in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska, and gaining ballot positions in all the Western States before November, 1972. Three of the parties are already on the ballot: Peace and Freedom Party in California, New Reform Party in Montana, and the Independent New Mexican Party.

The Salt Lake City meeting is part of a national movement to develop political parties in all fifty states which will give the American people a choice of candidates at the local and national levels outside the Democratic-Republican establishment. These parties will provide political alternatives for those who are disenfranchized by the political philosophies of both major parties.

A primary aim of this national movement is to decentralize power over economic resources and social values and norms and to return control of political decisions to local communities and to all the people. The groups represented at the meeting developed an eight point statement covering foreign policy, economics, educations, ecology, personal freedoms, law and justice, the military, and health care. As

part of its grass roots basis, they pledged to work beyond electoral politics to build counter-institutions and take part in nonelectoral community political actions to achieve their goals.

The groups resolved that a national platform convention should be called for the weekend of July 4th to produce a national third party platform and to nominate a cabinet that would carry this platform to the people between July of this year and November, 1972. All groups — electoral and non-electoral — who wish to participate in this convention would be welcome. The first two days of the convention, July 2-3, will involve third party groups only and will be devoted to structural matters. The second two days; July 4th and 5th, will be open to all and will concentrate on the platform and the cabinet.

The Salt Lake City meeting also called for a national third party presidential and vice-presidential nominating convention in October or November of 1971. The candidates chosen at such a convention would campaign throughout the nation on the July 4th platform.

Since the Salt Lake City meeting, the July 2nd to 5th national meeting has been slightly modified. On July 4th and 5th a national platform will be drafted for presentation at a later convention, scheduled for Labor Day weekend. The cabinet nominations also will be temporary, pending the Labor Day convention.

"Independence Day 1971", the title adopted for the July 2nd to 5th event, will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is expected to take the form of a camp-out, possibly at the county fair grounds.

## PREAMBLE

We believe that the present major political parties of the United States do not represent nor reflect the social, political, and economic hopes of a large segment of the population of this country, and we therefore unite into a new and different social and political force.

This new political party recognizes the serious dangers of the polarization of our society and the alienation of our people. We therefore dedicate ourselves to the proposition that whatever affects any one individual must concern us all. We are more committed to the next generation than to the next election.

Our country has drifted into a national mood that neglects the working man and the poor, and has failed to respond to the people from which the source of government flows. Instead, our leaders, public and private, put profits

ahead of people and apply our national wealth toward further economic expansion rather than improving the quality of all life. No effective effort has been made by either the Republican or Democratic party to reverse this mood.

Independent political parties in many states are now uniting to provide a national challenge to the existing system. We are organizing at every level to produce a new political alternative based on grass-roots democratic procedures, including electoral politics, counter-institutions, and non-violent, direct action. Our goal is a new nation with new institutions controlled by the people who participate in them.

We shall strive to create a sense of national purpose and higher standards of public behavior and to make the machinery of government responsive to the people.





... and an end to U.S. domination in all its forms — political, economic or military. We propose a policy of a new trans-nationalism in which our own unity will not be with forces of oppression and concentrated wealth, but with those around the world who together with us agree that oppressive institutions and values must be changed radically.

#### Economics

Much of the crisis in U.S. foreign policy and ecologic balance is the result of an economic system which maximizes profit and minimizes humanity's well being. More and more the government subsidizes the big corporations, the military-industrial complex, the large private universities and the public utilities, creating socialism for the rich and leaving capitalism for the poor. This system must be replaced by a system which allows people to control those institutions which control their own lives.

#### Education

We challenge the concept that education is necessarily tied to any existing school systems. There should be more emphasis on educating people as individuals in an equitable manner, with State and Federal funds distributed so that each child has equal access to the maximum resources possible for this individual development. Students and faculty, in conjunction with the community, should determine the nature and content of courses of study and other aspects of school and university life and activity.

#### Ecology

We base our program on a framework of ecology: the relationship of each person, and every living thing, to each other and their environment. Unless people can learn to live harmoniously as an integral part of the biologic community, all will cease to exist. The crisis is imminent and methods must be drastic, taking precedence over established property rights and nationalistic interests.

#### Personal Freedoms

Individuals must take precedence over institutions and property rights. We condemn all forms of discrimination. We condemn restrictions which prevent individuals and groups from living their lives as they choose, other than the minimal

... We do not believe in... struggles for greater freedom, dignity and diversity of behavior. We propose that laws creating "crimes without victims" in the realms of sex, pornography and drugs be stricken.

#### Law and Justice

Law is the legitimized use of power within a society. When law is a tool of the powerful, inequities must result. The weak are prosecuted while established institutions flaunt the law and escape unscathed. Federal regulatory agencies are controlled by those very offenders who are to be regulated.

Law must be turned back to the benefit of the people. All the people, especially the poor, weak and minorities who expect their protection, must have free access to legal remedies and legal institutions.

Law enforcement must come from and be controlled by the people. It is likely that both community members and police will deal with each other as human beings if they both must answer to the community for their actions.

#### Military

The present military forces should be used only to defend against direct attacks upon our country. Its powers do not include investigating private citizens, propagandizing the populace to back military policies, policing other areas of the world, or protecting U.S. commercial interests abroad. Strict safeguards, including repeal of the draft, are needed to keep the military under the fully informed control of civilian powers. We further propose that non-coercive means be found to replace this military machinery to resolve conflicts among nations.

#### Health Care

Health care is a right, not a privilege. An effective attack on the problems of health care is impossible as long as nutrition and medical care are controlled by profit making corporations and agencies. The only way to fundamentally change the health system so that it provides adequate, dignified care for all is to take power over health care away from those who have control of it. Not merely the funding of the health system, but the system itself must be public and decentralized and accountable to the community and the consumer. People are the primary priority of the system.

*Adopted March 28, 1971 at Salt Lake City*

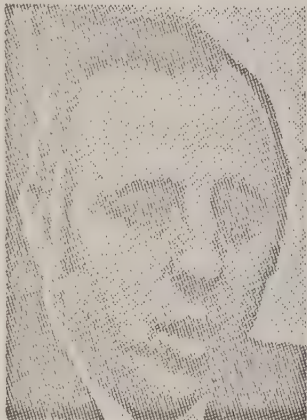
#### Signed:

Jeff Montague	1242 E. South Temple, No. 4	Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
Bruce Landesman	529 6th Ave.	Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
Tony & Dianne Reiter	1063 1st Ave.	Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
Bill Hanly	1121 Alpine Place	Salt Lake City, Utah 84105
Betty Johnston	1025 Mansfield	Salt Lake City, Utah 84106
Roy Rosicot	35 E. Guest Ave	Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
Cornelia deBruin	1812 W. Bonanza	Las Vegas, Nev. 89107
Nancy Hall	1844 Ingraham	North Las Vegas, Nev. 89030
Dale Mead	478 Elm Drive	Las Vegas, Nev. 89109
Len & Trudy Storm	3451 Middlebury	Las Vegas, Nev. 89109
Sari Neelands	851 Central Ave.	San Francisco, Calif. 94115
Martin Carnoy	2378 Branner Dr.	Menlo Park, Calif. 94025
Sharon Simpson	921 Olive Ave.	Long Beach, Calif. 90813
C. T. Weber	921 Olive Ave.	Long Beach, Calif. 90813
Gail Stout	921 Olive Ave.	Long Beach, Calif. 90813
Tom Mathews	921 Olive Ave.	Long Beach, Calif. 90813
John Haag	1727 W. Washington Blvd.	Venice, Calif. 90291
Al Bergman	106 14th N. W.	Albuquerque, N.M. 87104
Gary Cook Mahane	2617 Lead Ave., S.E.	Albuquerque, N.M. 87106
Dr. John A. Salazar	229 Truman, N.E.	Albuquerque, N.M. 87108
Jack B. Hastings	1415 E. Prince Rd.	Tucson, Ariz. 89705
Ilaann S. Jones	72 W. Pastime Rd.	Tucson, Ariz. 85705
Paul Damon	2321 E. Walthorne St.	Tucson, Ariz. 85719





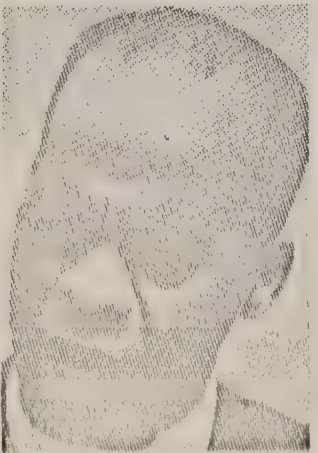
## PEOPLE



Charles Goodell



Denny McLain



Julius Hobson

## Be It Resolved That...

Our newsmakers, God bless them, are resolved that 1971 must be a better year.

Like so:

"I resolve to reconcile all differences between Spiro T. Agnew and Christine Jorgensen."

—Charles Goodell, defeated Republican senator from New York

"I resolve to continue to agitate and advocate on behalf of what I consider justice and fairness for the citizens of the District of Columbia, like statehood, the right to self-determination, jobs, freedom from fear and other things which seem to plague the city, the thrust of which is the inability to deal with our social problems because we can't govern ourselves."

—Julius Hobson, director of the Washington Institute for Quality Education

"I resolve to spend more time loafing."

—J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art

"I resolve, despite all types of rumors to the contrary, that I am going to be the chief all through 1971. I am not retiring, resigning or accepting any other fabulous job offers or anything else."

—Jerry Wilson, chief of police

"I resolve to make some Republican friends."

—Margot Hahn, wife of the

chairman of the D.C. City Council

"I resolve to intensify my efforts to do what I believe to be right, rather than to do what is expedient."

—Hugh J. Scott, superintendent of schools

"I resolve to see the death of the seniority system, so that the country can really get going, with men in authoritative positions in Congress who are attuned to these turbulent times."

—Shirley Chisholm, Democratic representative from New York

"I resolve to work harder to educate, stimulate and activate all Americans to the problem concerning illegal drug traffic. I resolve to try to make the United States of America a place where the black family and the white family can live together and work together in harmony and progress. I resolve to create more alternatives for human beings, alternatives to prison and alternatives to desperate action."

—Col. Hassan Jeru-Ahmed, director of the Blackman's Development Center

"I resolve to become more involved with my work, to deal with artistic questions as they relate to the human experience."

—Topper Carew, director of the New Thing Art and Architecture Center

"I resolve to raise \$400,000 to purchase Americana for the White House and \$300,000 for architectural improvements for the State Department's diplomatic Reception rooms."

—Clement Conger, Curator of the White House and chairman of the State Department's Special Fine Arts Committee

"I resolve to make a lot of money this year. Quite a bit of money this year. I'm still the champ. There's nothing more I could hope to resolve."

—Bobby Foster, world light-heavyweight champion, defeated in bid for heavyweight Championship

"I resolve to strive to invite more attention to the plight of our prisoners of war."

—Rear Adm. Donald D. Engen, director of the Strategic Plans Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

"I resolve to take my wife's advice and cut my schedule from 18 hours a day to 16, and to spend one evening a month at home with my family."

—Walter Washington, Mayor

"I resolve not to see as much of (Baseball) Commissioner (Bowle) Kuhn as I did in 1970."

—Denny McLain, Senators' pitcher, twice suspended during 1970





## Hobson Election Suit Rejected

A federal judge refused yesterday to cancel the election for Washington's nonvoting congressional delegate, as requested by black activist Julius W. Hobson.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica rejected Hobson's contention that the law creating the new position was either unconstitutional or had the effect of making the District of Columbia the 51st state.

After failing in an initial assault on the law, Hobson was joined by several other Wash-

ingtonians including the organizers of the "D.C. Statehood Party" in filing an amended lawsuit last month.

Among other points, the for-

mer D.C. school board member charged that the delegate campaign was incompatible with the Hatch Act, which restricts political activity by government employees.

Declaring that the issues presented were "insubstantial," Sirica also denied Hobson's request that a special three-judge panel be convened to consider the case.

Hobson's attorney, Landon G. Dowdey, immediately filed an appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals.





## D.C. Delegate Given Panel Voting Rights

By STEPHEN GREEN

Star Staff Writer

The House has given the future District delegate the power to vote in all committees to which he may be assigned and a guarantee of a seat on the District Committee.

However, Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif, predicted yesterday the authority of the delegate to vote in the committees ultimately would be challenged in the courts.

By a roll-call vote of 226-155, the House adopted the delegate provision as part of a package of rules for the conduct of House business.

The vote was split along party lines, with Republican opposing the rules package because of a provision that would limit the hiring of minority committee staffers.

Before the vote, Rep. H. R. Gross, R-Iowa, questioned whether the District delegate, who will be unable to vote on the House floor, should be given a vote in committees.

"Are we establishing here two of three classifications of representatives?" he asked.

Sisk said that he also doubts whether the city's delegate should receive a committee vote. However, he said he was supporting the proposal because the House last year gave the delegate from Puerto Rico the right to vote in committees.

But Sisk said the constitutionality of either delegate's vote in committee is questionable.





# Delegate Hopefuls Split on Home Rule

The Democratic and Republican D.C. delegate candidate put in a stint yesterday as civics teachers, analyzing three proposed home rule charters drafted by Coolidge High School government class students.

In the process, the two candidates outlined the first substantive difference to emerge between them. Republican John A. Nevius told the student assembly he favored a charter commission, with elected members, charged with choosing a home rule plan from the various alternative proposals by a specified date.

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy said he still had a task force at work on a specific proposal, but gave a tentative endorsement to an elected mayor and city council as being the form most directly accountable to the community. Two of the three student proposed plans had opted for a city manager form of government for the city, and one for the mayor-council form.

A senior asked Nevius why, if he has been involved in the home rule movement for 22 years, he believes further study by a commission is needed.

Nevius replied that he feels all previous home rule proposals lack the kind of popular participation that a partially-elected commission could provide.

Fauntroy, meanwhile, illustrated a point about the city's fiscal problems with a snatch of popular song: "If you're going to dance to the music," he told the students, "You have to pay to the piper."

Nevius and Fauntroy heard the students present home rule plans that, in terms of de-

tail, went further than anything put forward by any candidate.

The plans include salaries (City Council members would get, variously, \$15,000 or \$25,000), retirement requirements (one class would oust Council members at 65), and qualifications for office holders (other students stipulated that the mayor and Council members have a college degree).

All three classes want a full-time Council to replace the current Council whose members serve part-time.

## Hobson Challenges

### Delegates to Debate

Julius Hobson, candidate for D.C. delegate, last night challenged his Democratic and Republican opponents, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy and John A. Nevius, to a debate.

Hobson also promised he would withdraw from the race if Fauntroy could show "one meaningful project he thought up on his own and carried through to a reasonable conclusion."

Nevius said last night he was "definitely in favor of open debate on the issues, and would be happy to participate

in any debate with all officially qualified candidates." Fauntroy could not be reached for comment.

Hobson issued the challenge while speaking to supporters in the Brookland Methodist Church, 14th and Lawrence Streets NE.

Hobson, running as the Statehood Party candidate, and James Harris, Socialist Workers Party candidate,

have announced they intend to file officially today for the March 23 general election.











# Home Rule Depends on Nixon Panel

DAILY NEWS 2/8/71

Star Staff Writer

Chances for congressional action this year on any further home rule legislation for the District may depend largely on the degree of interest shown by the Nixon administration.

But thus far, according to White House sources, no decision has been made on whether the President will send a special District affairs message to Capitol Hill as he did two years ago shortly after the start of the last Congress.

"It's under consideration," a White House spokesman said last weekend. "If we have a D.C. message, I assume the topic of home rule will be covered."

## Move for Home Rule

In April 1969, Nixon made a strong plea for increased home rule for the Nation's Capital.

"Full citizenship through local self-government must be given to the people of this city," he said then. "The District government cannot be truly responsible until it is made responsible to those who live under its rule."

To move the city toward this goal, the President proposed the establishment of a Commission on Self-Government to draft a "comprehensive home rule plan" for Washington.

He also urged enactment of a constitutional amendment to grant the District voting representation in Congress, and interim legislation to provide a non-voting delegate to the House until a constitutional amendment could be passed by Congress and ratified by the states.

## One Proposal Approved

Of Nixon's three 1969 proposals, only one—the nonvoting delegate—has received congressional approval to date.

The Senate last year voted to create a self-government study commission along with a "Little Hoover Commission" to examine the structure and efficiency of the existing District government.

The House District Committee approved the "Little Hoover Commission" but quickly squashed the home rule study panel.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., introduced a constitutional amendment to grant the District full voting representation in Congress but was unable to move the measure out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Instead, Congress agreed to create the position of nonvoting delegate to the House.

## Amendment Introduced

This year, 22 senators led by Kennedy, Democrat Birch Bayh of Indiana and Republican Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, have again introduced the bill.

But they concede its chances for adoption are relatively bleak, particularly since many members of Congress want a chance to see how the nonvoting delegate to be elected next month shapes up.

No one has yet moved to reintroduce legislation to create a self-government study commission, or any other type of home rule proposal. Both Mayor Walter Washington and key District supporters in Congress are reportedly waiting to see whether

Nixon will allow it pending behind some move once again. In some ways, the climate on Capitol Hill may be more receptive to D.C. home rule this year than in the past.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., new chairman of the Senate District Committee, has described home rule as his top legislative priority—and almost every member of the committee shares his commitment.

## House is Bottleneck

But the Senate has always been sympathetic to the District: the bottleneck has been the House, and most particularly, the House District Committee headed by 72-year-old John McMillan, D-S.C.

McMillan, 72, led the House liberals failed last week to oust McMillan from his chairmanship but they did make a strong showing which is bound to have some impact on the conservative, John Capwain, D-Ian.

And perhaps more significant was the addition by House leaders of several Democratic allies to the District Committee. Within the House, the liberal leadership has more home rule than anything, one House leader said last week.

As things now stand, Republicans on the House District Committee hold the balance of power. But they are not expected to block a strong administration push for increased District self-government.

## "There is no cause for delay,"

Kennedy said last week. "There is no cause for delay," he said. "The House is not the only body supported by the people. The Senate is also supported by the people. Self-government has been an unfulfilled promise for a long time."





IN theological terms it was a contest between faith and good works. And Washington's substantial black Bible belt turned out in more than sufficient numbers to elect Walter Fauntroy as the city's first non-voting delegate in a century. The words of the lady in the 800 block of Xenia St. SE kept haunting me in the last days before the election: "Seems like you need somebody to pray a prayer for us. Seem like if you had some Christian person in there, it might be a little better."

## DC's Bible belt keeps control and a new party is born

SAM SMITH

One of a trio of black ministers put it in another way as he stood watching the returns come in. He commented to an election official that if one wants power in this town, one goes through the churches. The preacher could afford a bit of smugness. It was a clean sweep now: Walter Washington in the District Building, Walter Fauntroy on Capitol Hill and Anita Allen at the Presidential Building, three pillars of Afro-American Gothic backed by a constituency that cannot distinguish between respectability and freedom.

Even many Fauntroy supporters would willingly admit that Julius Hobson had the record, issue and the ability. I sometimes had the impression that Julius was the second choice of anyone in town (and when you consider that on handily in 1968 when each voter had two choices, there may be something to it).

Fauntroy, however, was getting it all together: the Christian people, the business interests, the labor unions, the media and, crucially, the money. There was the sweet smell of power about him, and all over the city the scent was picked up and tracked to its source.

The curious question of why the chairman of the Board of Trade and the leaders of DC's apartheid labor unions were so anxious to sup-

port the "candidate of the people" was never answered. Only Doug Moore and Hobson even asked it. The media, whose uncritical treatment of DC affairs has created the image of what Julius calls "the only perfect city government in the country," was not about to admit to less than perfect representation in Congress. They accepted the Fauntroy myth with enthusiasm and the day after the election the Washington Post could score another notch -- next to the one carved when Commissioner Washington was installed.

Although you'd never guess it from the press, Julius Hobson made a substantial showing in the race. He was out-spent by Fauntroy -- probably six to one. He bought no time on TV and only a handful of radio spots on the last day. Unlike the Fauntroy camp, which had numerous paid workers, Hobson had only volunteers. And he not only had to face Fauntroy but an army of seconds including the Baptist Church, the Post, the big money-men, the unions, political mercenaries brought in from out of town to advise and consult and manage, and a District Building that suspended the Hatch Act for the duration.

Despite all this, Hobson and the DC Statehood Party pulled over 15,000 votes or about 13% of the total, which appears to be a record initial appearances by a new party on the left in this country in a long, long time. In the 1968 presidential election, for example, only in the South and Oklahoma did all the minor parties combined (including the Wallacites) manage to pull a higher percentage of the vote than did the Statehood Party. The election also brought an explicit socialist closer to the halls of Congress than any has gotten since Vito Marcantonio was last there in 1951.

The effort of the DCSP not only has local significance -- establishing the organization as the city's third party and giving a political focus for the local radical movement -- but national import as well. It shows that a bread-and-butter populist campaign has considerably more potential against the established order than the sort of intellectual or ideological campaigns favored by a variety of dissenters such as the peace movement, black nationalists and Socialist Workers.

The Statehood campaign had numerous other benefits. It began a whole new movement and changed the direction of the discussion of self-determination for the District. It created the largest political action organization in the city. And it struck a mild blow for the revival of biracial radicalism, helping to bring some whites out from under the rocks to which they scurried when black nationalism was in its ascendancy. Doug Moore's poor showing and the fact that soul power Washington-style is now personified by Walter-dee, Walter-dum and Anita in Blanderland may help to clear away some of the racial cant that's been cluttering up the town.

The Republican Party is not going to roll over and lie dead as the result of the Fauntroy win either. Jack Nevius put on an especially strong, well-conceived and well-executed campaign and he was rewarded with a substantial showing -- doing some seven percentage points





*He's a bourgeois man,  
Livin' in a bourgeois town.  
I got the Bourgeois Blues,  
And I'm sure gonna spread the news.*

*The white folks in Washington,  
They know how,  
They chunk you a nickle  
just to see a nigger bow*

*'Cause it's a bourgeois town,  
Ooh, it's a bourgeois town.  
I got the Bourgeois Blues  
I'm sure gonna spread the news.*

*--"Bourgeois Blues" by Leadbelly*

better than Nixon did in 1968. Nevius, according to a *Star* analysis, pulled about 11% of the vote in the black middle-class precincts.

Perhaps the most interesting sidelight of the election was the fact that Frank Kameny, running on a platform of personal freedom for homosexuals and others, came in fourth in a field of six. Incidentally, the election established precinct 89, on Capitol Hill, as what might be called the gay ghetto, as Kameny pulled more than twice as many votes there than he did in any other precinct save one.

Part of the mythology that has begun to flourish since the election is the idea that Fauntroy touched the minds and the hearts of the poor.

The facts don't support this. Like everyone else who has ever run in this town, Fauntroy was unable to pull out a large vote in the poorer precincts. What there was went for him, but it was the middle-class wards that made the difference in the total. Fifty-two percent of his vote came from three of the city's eight wards: four, five and seven, all characterized by large black middle-class populations. More than twice as many people voted for Fauntroy in comfortable Ward Four than did in the much poorer Ward One. Even Ward Three, west of the park, gave Fauntroy more votes than Ward One. In

been retreating into fatalism and passivity for several years. DC is placid enough to be controlled by a moderately effective manipulation and proper dispersal of public funds for decades ahead. One need only look at the number of one-time activists who are safely playing in some harmless sandbox such as Model Cities to realize that never have so many been bought off with so little.

Walter's relations on the Hill should cause no trouble. None at all. As one observer said when asked how he thought Fauntroy would do in Congress: "He'll fit in very well."

But Fauntroy does face headaches. One is from his fellow black bourbons like the Commissioner and Joe Yeldell. They are hungry, if not lean, men and the relationship between the District Building and the Hill should be an interesting one to observe. The Republican Party remains a latent threat, but could become a real one should an attractive black GOP candidate be found.

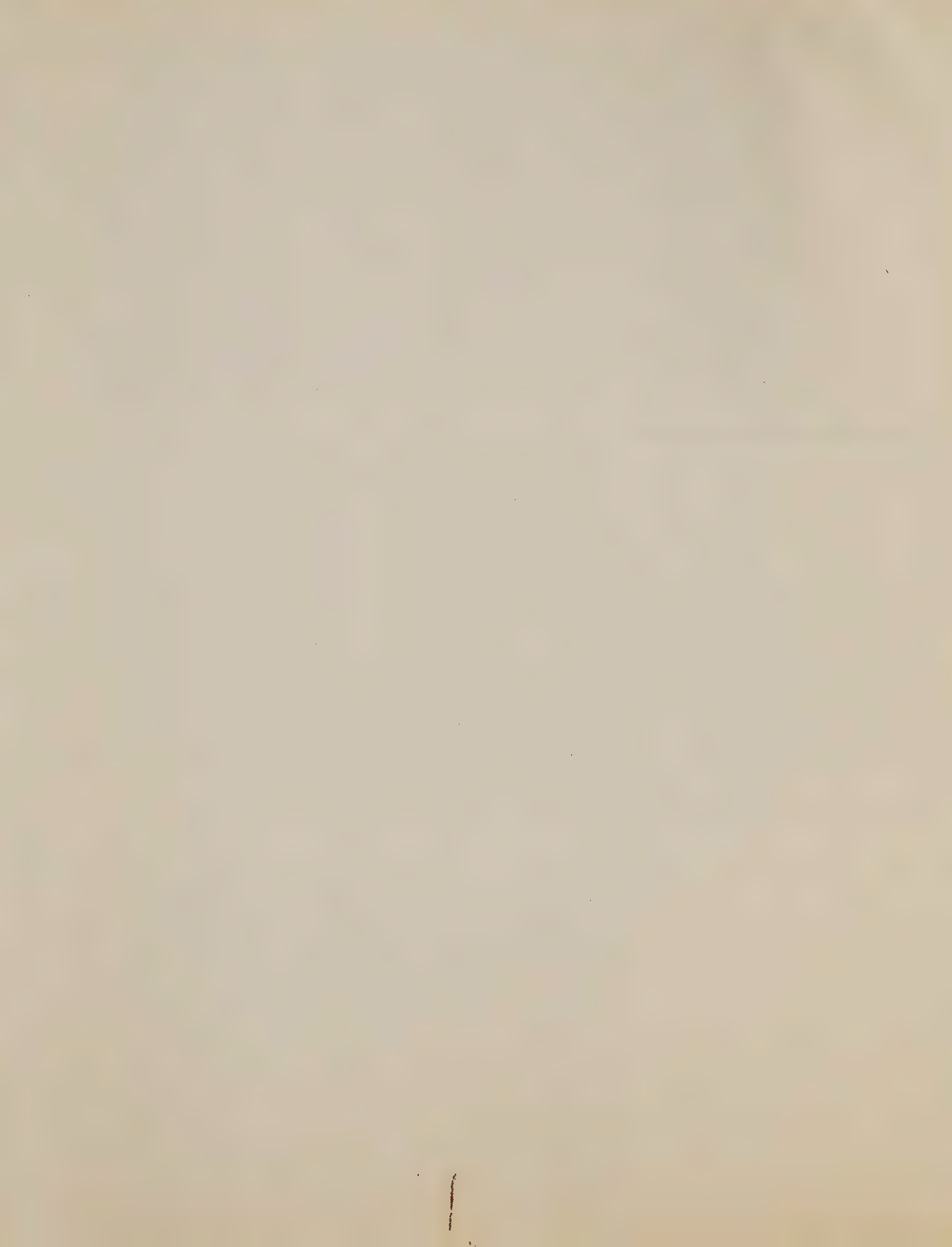
Finally, the Statehood Party has just begun to fight. It has carved out a new approach to local politics that has shown considerable merit and it will be heard from again. And again. And again.

One last note: Julius Hobson conducted a campaign that was in his best tradition: truthful, aggressive and finely tuned to the issue of simple justice. He lost, it's true, but then the last time we had a non-voting delegate, an almost forgotten gentleman by the name of Norton Chipman won the Republican nomination and went on to be elected. In that party fight, Chipman defeated a man who was a voice of truth and justice. His name was Frederick Douglass. So you see -- it's all happened before.

fact, Fauntroy could have gotten the necessary 40% to win without a runoff even if not a single person in Shaw, Anacostia or Capitol East had voted for him.

Another aspect of the election that will be carefully overlooked is the apathetic turnout. While some 47% of the registered voters cast ballots in the primaries, only 43% voted in the main event. (The total vote was slightly higher this time because of the increase in registration between the primary and the election) Even discounting for the dead and the departed still on the registration rolls, the turnout can only be described as poor.

What's ahead? I would suspect that Walter Fauntroy would operate in the future much as he has in the past, consolidating a power base both downwards and upwards, to be used primarily to maintain Walter Fauntroy in power. The spectre of Chicago-style bossism raised by Hobson is not an idle one. This town has





Post 1971

## D.C. Statehood Issue Dominates Hearing

By Joseph D. Whitaker  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The issue of D.C. statehood dominated the fourth session held by Del. Walter E. Fauntroy to hear what private citizens feel should be included in his home rule proposal.

"Home rule in general is totally unsatisfactory," said Lorie Wright yesterday in her testimony at All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard Streets NW. "Statehood is the only way we will ever achieve full freedom," Mrs. Wright added. "As long as we ask for less than other people in the United States, we will get less."

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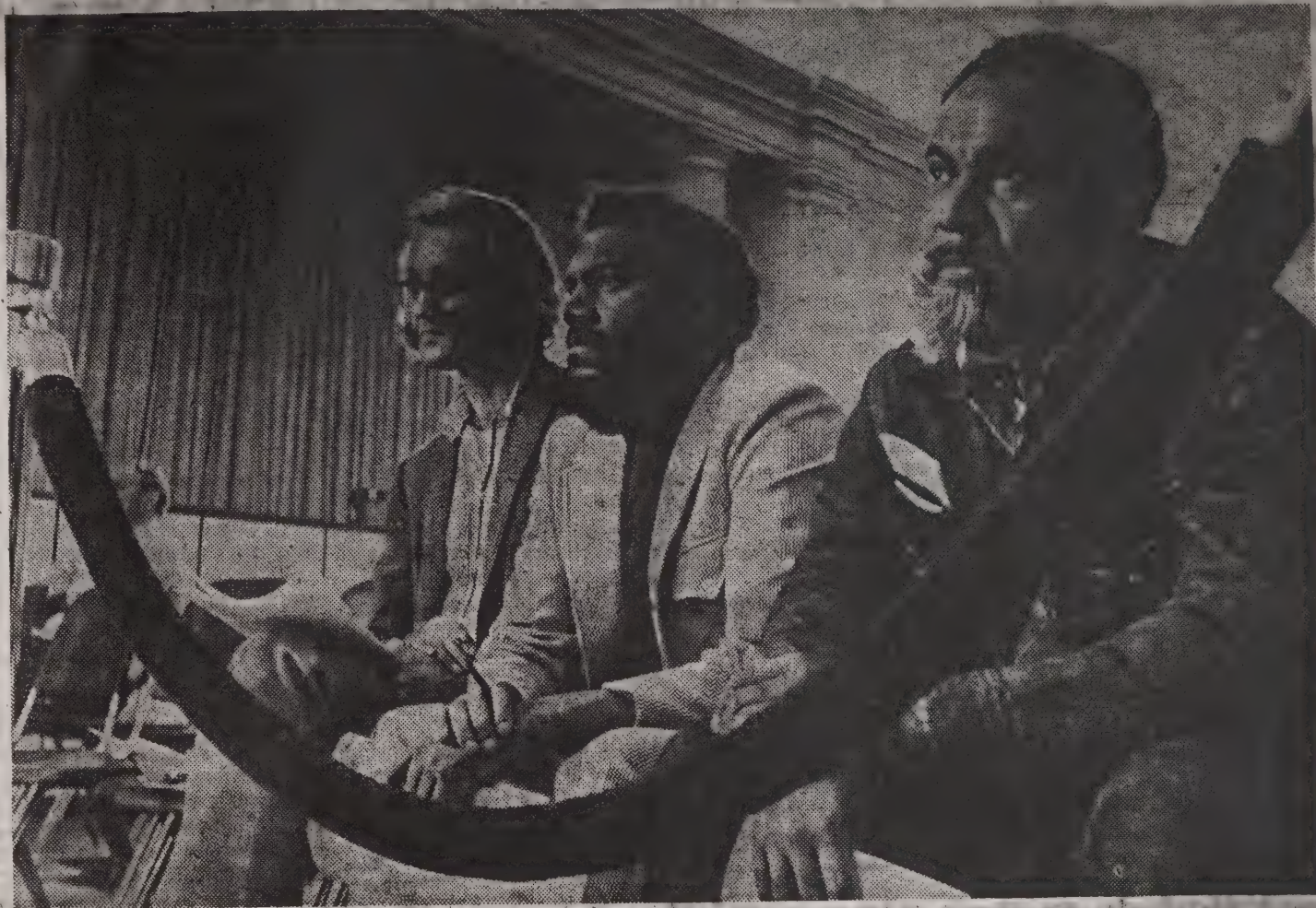
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Fauntroy, who arrived at the hearing an hour late, was criticized by some persons there for delaying the session so he could perform a wedding ceremony.

The next hearing is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in ward 8 at the Rehoboth Baptist Church, 621 Alabama Ave.







Photos by Joe Heiberger—The Washington Post

D.C. Statehood Party members waiting to testify are Lew Aronica (left), Van Richardson and Charles Cassell.

## Drug Intelligence Unit Plan Attacked

By Kirk Scharfenberg

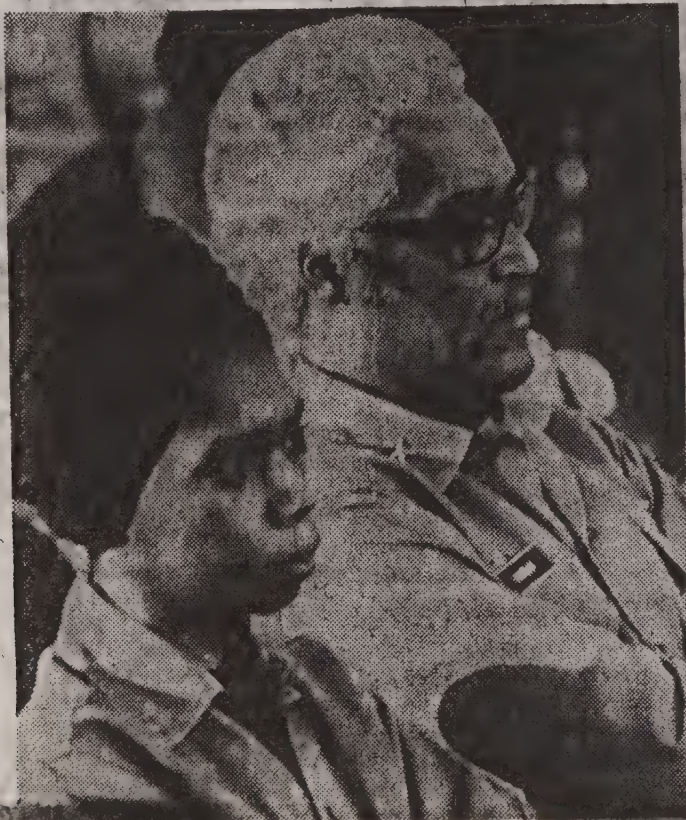
Washington Post Staff Writer

A proposed metropolitan area intelligence organization that would gather information on major drug traffickers was attacked yesterday as a "master spy system" and a "1984 kind of police force."

"No one knows what it really is," declared James Heller of the American Civil Liberties Union in a hearing before the D.C. City Council. "This is serious. This is everybody's privacy."

Creation of the new organization, the Metropolitan Intelligence Group, has been suggested by the Public Safety committee to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. COG is scheduled to vote on the plan next week and yesterday's hearing was designed to help the City Council formulate its position.

The plan was defended by Blair G. Ewing, public safety director of COG, who said it would aid in reducing drug



Gen. Hassan Jahru-Ahmed waits to testify on the proposed District Metropolitan Intelligence Group Plan.



BLAIR G. EWING supports plan

in Sen. COG, B8, Col. 1







# Metropolitan Intelligence Unit P

## Attacked

### COG, From B1

traffic in metropolitan Washington without infringing on the rights of innocent residents.

"If the sources (of heroin) are to be attacked," he declared, "if the traffickers are to be attacked, if the traffickers are to be stopped, if the supply of heroin is to be reduced, there is no alternative but to engage in much more

effective investigations of major traffickers."

The area-wide group, he said, would provide the information and analysis needed to build court cases against the major traffickers.

The Metropolitan Intelligence Unit (MIG) would be financed through a \$491,000 grant from the U.S. Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. It would be overseen by area police chiefs and a com-

mittee of elected officials from metropolitan Washington.

It would employ 10 police officers from metropolitan Washington jurisdictions, plus four persons to analyze the data collected. The officers would work in their own areas.

Most disturbing to critics of the plan are items on the proposed budget for purchase of three "SK8 Intelligence Kits," one "TT Decoder," 12 "voice

activator tape recorders" and other similar equipment.

Much of that equipment, Ewing said, would be used for eavesdropping and wiretapping. He emphasized that the equipment would be used legally and with permission from the courts.

Ewing said there were safeguards in the program to insure that there will be periodic purges of irrelevant information from MIG files, to guarantee the right of citizens

to see information in the files about them and to insure that the information is not given out except for law enforcement purposes.

Heller said that under the proposed COG safeguards, an individual would have to go to court for permission to see his MIG file. However, he declared, District of Columbia law does not give an individual the right to go to court for permission.

Charles I. Cassell, D.C. school board-member and D.C. Statehood Party candidate for delegate to Congress, said the group would be used for general surveillance of the black community. Virgil Keels, a former convict, said it would create "another intelligence monster."

Councilmen Dr. Henry S. Robinson and the Rev. Carlton Veazey questioned whether MIG would not simply duplicate intelligence functions already carried on by local police departments.

David Austern, head of criminal justice coordination for the District, said the transfer of information between various area intelligence units "is nothing like it should be, nothing like what it can be, and nothing like what this COG proposal will make it be."

He noted that heroin still flows freely in the District despite previous efforts and said the MIG plan "contains nothing counterproductive."

"It's stating the obvious," he said, "to say we might as well try something new."





Star 4/3/77  
**Hilda Mason  
Gets Interim  
Council Post**

**Mrs. Hobson Walks Out  
Of Stormy Party Parley**

By William Jobes  
Washington Star Staff Writer

The D.C. Statehood party — in a move aimed at bettering its chances of victory in a special City Council election in July — has opted to continue the legacy of Julius Hobson Sr. by naming a candidate outside his immediate family.

The party yesterday named Board of Education member Hilda Mason to fill between now and the election July 19 the council seat left vacant by Hobson's death on March 23.

Both Hobson's wife, Tina, and his son, Julius Jr., had vied for the council position along with Mason and two other party members, apparently creating turbulence at times both within the party and the family itself.

It was apparently the wish of Hobson Sr. that his wife replace him on the council, but two days after his death his son announced for the seat, saying his father's preference for Mrs. Hobson was stated "during the emotion of his illness."

Four days later, the younger Hobson pulled back from the race for "personal reasons" and Mrs. Hobson announced she was available to fill the post.

Mrs. Hobson had not decided whether to run as the Statehood candidate in the July 19 citywide special election, and that partly led to her downfall at Friday night's central committee meeting during which Mason was selected.

**THE FOUR-HOUR MEETING**, held at the Mason home and attended by 20 central committee members, reportedly was the scene of heated debate, including whether a white candidate such as Mrs. Hobson could carry the party's banner to victory in a predominantly black city.

Mrs. Hobson walked out of the meeting after questions of the political viability of her race were raised.

"That was the point when I got up and called a cab," Mrs. Hobson said last night. She said she turned to a black friend before leaving and said, "Julius wouldn't put up with that c-r-a-p."

Mrs. Hobson said she was further piqued that there was no opposition to the racial question and "to watch that process and not to have people care, not to have people object to that racist stuff. I guess there's a lot of middle class black racism just as there is white," she added.

Mrs. Hobson continued: "The other reason I walked out of the Statehood party is they were really a 'let's-get-Sterling Tucker, let's-get-(Walter) Washington' kind of group. We never were like that."

When she arrived at the meeting, which she described as "an inquisition," Mrs. Hobson said, her late husband's papers were on the floor, "being tromped on when people went to get a cup of coffee."

While expressing affection for Mason, Mrs. Hobson said she will run against her for City Council as an independent if the council votes down Hobson's pet Initiative and Recall bill. The bill would increase council accountability by allowing for referendum votes on controversial issues and the ouster of council members, if sufficient voters sign appropriate petitions.

At a noon press conference on the steps of the District Building, Mason said the party was concerned with maintaining unity and stability and the central committee "was concerned about a person who would take the interim seat being able to follow through with the special election."

Party chairperson Josephine Butler said the question of a black or white interim member of the City Council was but one factor in the decision not to choose Mrs. Hobson.

"I don't think that was the issue," Butler said, "The candidate (in the July 19 election) should be black, not





# MASON

Continued From C-1

the person filling the interim position. A black candidate would have a better chance."

She continued: "The decision wasn't made on that (racial) point. I'm sure it was on everybody's mind, but only one person raised the question."

**RESPONDING TO INDICATIONS** of party disunity, Butler told the press conference: "The Statehood movement is a united movement. Sometimes we argue as most people do, but the Statehood movement is not a divided movement."

Central Committee member Lou Aronica, discussing in a telephone interview the racial question raised at the meeting said: "A couple of people said they thought it was a factor, but others said, 'We've never worried about it before and we're not going to worry about it now.'"

"It seems to me we made a decision, an honest decision. We didn't just flip a coin," Aronica added.

Referring to the party condition following a divisive selection process and the walkout of Mrs. Hobson, Aronica pointed to the relative small size of the Statehood party and the fact that most members are personally acquainted.

"Within the Statehood party, there's a lot closer contact," he said. "We have had some violent differences of opinion, but one thing which hasn't been affected is the way people feel about each other."

Bruce Waxman, another central committee member commented, "I think the party's more united than it's ever been."

According to Butler, Mason's selection will be taken to the party for a ratification vote at a meeting not yet scheduled.





## D.C. Statehood Is Being Sought In Second Bill

A second bill that would pave the way for the District to become a state has been introduced in the House—this one by Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif.

The first statehood bill was introduced last month by Rep. Fred Schwengel, R-Iowa. District Del. Walter E. Fauntroy has introduced still a third bill in the House, one that would give the district home rule, but not statehood.

Both bills contain similarities with provisions for city voters to choose, through a referendum election, whether they want statehood and provisions for the election of delegates to a state constitutional convention.

However, the Dellums bill, introduced yesterday, would carve out an area of the city that contains the White House, Capitol and other federal office buildings to remain under federal control as the District of Columbia.

The rest of the city would become a state known as Columbia.

Schwengel's bill would have the entire city become a state once Congress votes to approve a state constitution.

Under the Dellums bill, the path to statehood would be completely in the hands of city residents once Congress approves the initial measure for a referendum.

A spokesman for the California Democrat said his introduction of the bill doesn't mean that Dellums opposes the home rule bill introduced last week by Fauntroy.

However, the spokesman said, Dellums believes Congress should consider statehood seriously. Dellums, he said, believes statehood is a final answer to the status of the District with home rule, in his opinion only an interim step.





W Post 5/16/71

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Washington Post Staff Writer

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# Drive Begun In Alexandria To Unite Poor

The Alexandria Welfare Rights Organization presented a list of demands to the city's welfare department yesterday to begin a membership drive designed to organize the city's welfare recipients.

Leaders of the group said at a press conference that there is evidence that the drive may be stunted by fears among recipients that their benefits would be cut off if they join the group.

The campaign will seek to enlist both poor blacks and whites into the drive for better treatment of and higher benefits for those on welfare, group members said.

Among the demands presented by the organization, which was formed in January, are: The hiring of blacks in professional positions; more flexibility in the welfare system to meet people's needs, especially in emergencies; the formation of a new advisory board to reflect the group's views, and the raising of allotments.

The leadership of the effort declined to discuss in detail what action the group might take if the demands were not met. But there was mention of one welfare rights tactic, massive group visits to welfare of-

B





## **Statehood Party 'Convention' Set On Curfew Law**

The D.C. Statehood Party announced yesterday it will hold a citizens convention tonight to hear testimony on the proposed juvenile curfew for Washington.

Spokesmen for the party said flyers announcing the hearing were distributed in city schools. It is scheduled for the City Council chambers in the District Building at 7:30 p.m.

The curfew, under consideration by the Council, would prohibit youths 16 years of age and under from being on the streets between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. and during school hours except when accompanied by an adult. Exceptions would be made for youths going to or from educational, recreation or religious activities or running an errand.

Post 10/27/71





# D.C. Statehood Gains Support

By Stephen Green  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The left and right political wings of the House District Committee found surprisingly common ideological ground yesterday in support of the concept of statehood for the

Rep. John L. McMillan (D-D.C.), conservative chairman of the Committee, said that statehood would be his second choice behind giving the District back to Maryland, as would be done by a bill he has introduced.

"I would consider voting for it (statehood)," he said.

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), leading exponent of statehood on the Committee, predicted that McMillan and what Dellums termed other members of the right wing who oppose home rule would end up supporting statehood.

The link between left wing advocates of statehood and the conservative home rule opponents, Dellums said, is the concern for a clear demarcation of the federal and local interests in the District.

Home rule opponents have expressed concern that the federal interest in the city would fall prey to local interests under home rule. Statehood proponents contend that home rule bills, which would give Congress veto power over an elected city government, would continue to subjugate what they believe to be the best interests of city residents to the federal government.

"Home rule bills only confuse the line of demarcation," said Dellums. He has introduced a bill that would make most of the city the state of Columbia, except for a small federal enclave that would run from the White House to the Capitol.

"If a poll was taken of House members now, the majority would favor retrocession . . . but no interest (in taking D.C. back) has been expressed by Maryland," Dellums said. As a result, he said, the conservatives ultimately will have to agree to statehood in order to remain consistent with their philosophy.

McMillan said the "only real hope" for real self-government in the city is "through statehood . . . or retrocession." His retrocession bill would retain a portion of the city as a federal enclave also.

Testifying before the Committee, Charles I. Cassell, co-chairman of the D.C. Statehood Party, said home rule bills would prove "disastrous."

He compared them with "freeing half the slaves . . . any authority delegated by Congress always can be revoked."

Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) said he never will support statehood until assured

that enough money would be available to support the local government. Fauntroy's home rule bill would continue the annual federal payment to the city.

But Cassell argued that statehood advocates are interested only in "freedom"—not in fiscal considerations.

THE WASHINGTON POST Wednesday, March 22, 1972

C3





# Is the Fastest Route to Statehood a Vote Against It?

By Philip Shandler

Washington Star Staff Writer

In its first vote on the politically ticklish issue of statehood for the District, a majority of the City Council has made clear that — for the time being at least — the less said the better.

A bill to set in motion a process for determining whether D.C. citizens want the city to become a state was moved from the agenda of a council work session yesterday by a 6-3 vote.

Councilman Julius Hobson, the father of statehood in the District, had been seeking for months to get Chairman Sterling Tucker, who had referred a bill by Hobson for a constitutional convention on the issue, to schedule it for open discussion.

IT HAS BEEN hardly a secret that most council members except for Hobson, while committed to the concept of full self-determination for the city, believe that statehood — which its advocates consider the ultimate in home rule — would incur a debate in Congress that could imperil other objectives.

Hobson believes — and asserted yesterday after he lost — that his colleagues are afraid of losing their uniqueness as legislators and power brokers if statehood brought with it a bigger legislature and full representation in Congress.

"They don't want to share their power," he asserted.

Others — including Common Cause and the League of Women Voters —

The Washington Star

# Metro

• Obituaries

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1976

SECTION B ★★

say it isn't a matter of prerogative but pragmatism: The city has a chance now in Congress to get extended representation in Congress with voting rights. Statehood, even if it were

approved, would not bring this power to the city for several years because of the need for states to vote on the question. With a Democratic administration

coming into the White House, joining a Democratic majority in Congress, the time could not be worse, many feel, to jeopardize, with a debate over statehood, prospects for a more limited but a more immediate extension of the city's power.

At present, the city has one non-voting delegate to Congress. The hope is to quickly get him a vote and to expand the city's Congressional delegation.

**HOBSON CHARGED** yesterday that Del. Walter Fauntroy had called members of the council yesterday to urge them not to advance prospects for statehood. Fauntroy could not be reached immediately.

In any case, while eight members of the 13-member council had re-

sponded affirmatively when asked by Tucker last week whether they wanted to put Hobson's bill on yesterday's agenda, only six voted yesterday to keep it there.

Hobson himself offered a motion to have the council, meeting as a committee of the whole, mark up the bill, but at that point other members began to raise procedural questions.

It quickly became apparent that the motion was a welcome opportunity for most of them. Besides Hobson, only Marian Barry and David Clarke voted to begin work on his bill.

John Wilson voted present. James Coates and Douglas Moore were absent.

See STATES, B-6

## Gun Registry Goes Slowly

### In District

A Man in Line Is Late  
As His Pocket Is Picked

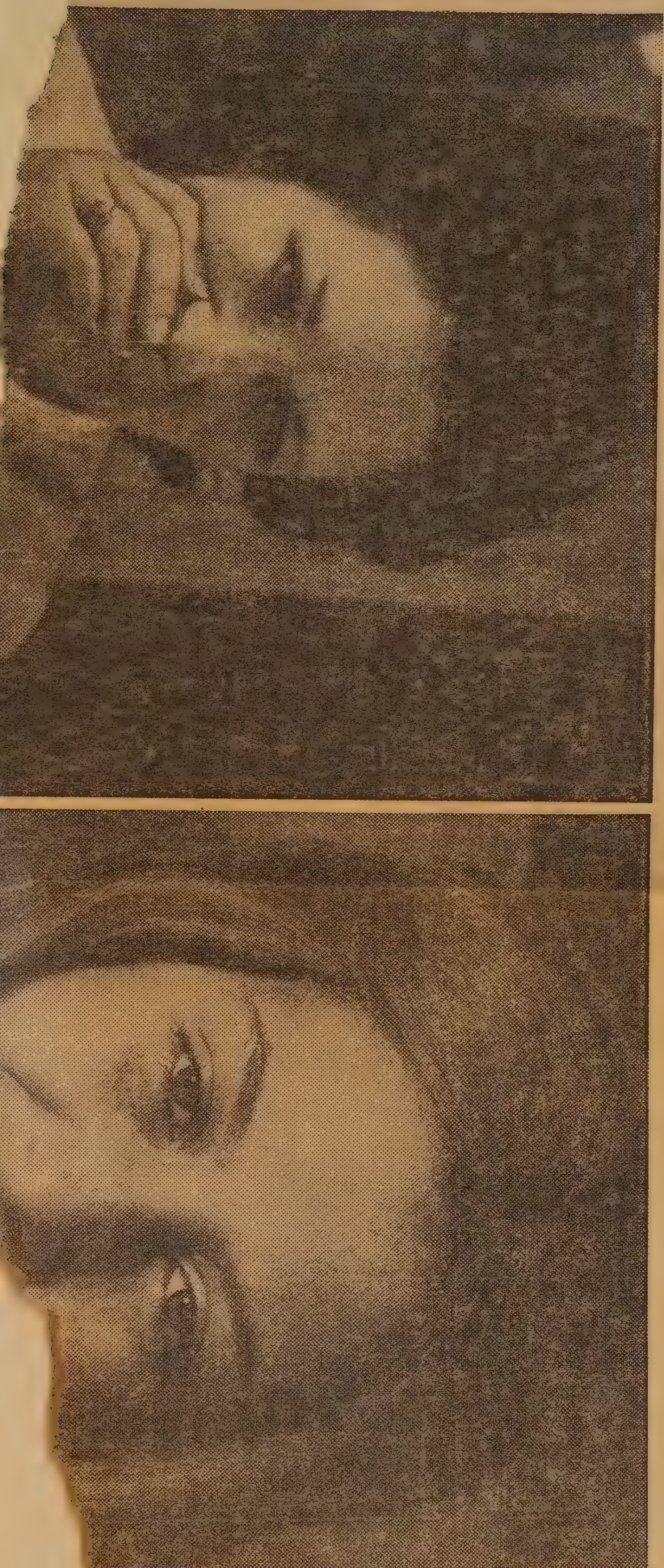
By Jacqueline Bolder

Washington Star Staff Writer

Benedict F. Fitzgerald Jr. was nearing the head of the long line at D.C. police headquarters when he discovered he had been victimized by a pickpocket.

"I had been standing in line about three hours before I realized that I had had my wallet and \$100 stolen," Fitzgerald said. "All I came down do was to re-register my two guns, being pickpocketed at the time. Now you know why

## MELINDA'S STORY



## Fairfax Opens War Against Its Loiterers

Toughened Law Gives  
Police Arrest-Power

By Calvin Zon

Washington Star Staff Writer

Fairfax County has strengthened its anti-loitering law to give police new authority to break up congregations of youths at shopping centers and convenience stores.

The revised ordinance, the toughest in the Washington suburbs, is expected to give police the upper hand in what has become a cat-and-mouse game between cops and

loiterers. Police no longer can simply



# Proposal to Abolish Senate P.O. Panel Worries Unions

By Joseph Young  
Washington Star Staff Writer

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee may be headed for extinction.

Under a proposed Senate reorganization due to be voted on early next year, the Senate committee would be abolished and its functions transferred to a new Government Affairs Committee.

Besides civil service and postal matters, the Government Affairs Committee would have jurisdiction over general government operations now handled by the Government Operations Committee, plus the District of Columbia, Public Works and Interior insular affairs.

The proposals were made by the Senate Select Committee on Committees. It recommended that the current 31 Senate committees be consolidated and reorganized and reduced to 15. Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., is chairman of the group.

Federal employee union leaders have mixed feelings about the proposal to abolish the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Last year they were successful in helping to oppose a similar proposal in the House to abolish the House P.O. and Civil Service Committee.

But the House group has been a very active group over the years and is vital to federal employee legislation and oversight on agency personnel practices.

IN CONTRAST, the Senate P.O. and Civil

Service Committee has been relatively inactive in recent years.

Since the semi-autonomous Postal Service was established with control over its own affairs and the Senate group also lost most of its jurisdiction over postal workers who were placed under a collective bargaining system, the committee seemed to lose interest in things.

Also, because Senators serve on an average of 18 committees and subcommittees and some hold 30 or more assignments, the postal committee has been small potatoes for most of them. In contrast, House members only serve on a few committees and tend to make the most of them.

And since Senators receive far more attention from the media than do congressmen, recent anti-public employee feeling has made service on the civil service committee a precarious and thankless existence. Most Senators don't want to serve on it if they can avoid it.

Federal employee leaders are in a dilemma. Inactive as the Senate group is, would federal workers fare any better if their jurisdiction was moved to a catch-all Government Affairs Committee which would have a lot more important fish to fry? They conceive-

In the suit, the plaintiffs said each individual is entitled to a total of \$9,350,000 from Allied and that Allied should pay exemplary damages totaling \$752,550,000 spread among all the plaintiffs.

BUT ONE OF THE attorneys, Thomas A. Williams of Callao, said he had not seen the final draft and did not know whether the amount sought for each individual applied to just the 26 listed or the 10,000 who were not named.

If the suit intend that each of the 10,000 plaintiffs, the total could

## Federal Column

ably might wind up faring worse.

Government union leaders are unsure, but probably will try to do what they can, if anything, to save the Post Office and Civil Service Committee—probably on the theory that the known is better than the unknown. But as one of the union leaders said, "It's a helluva choice."

\* \* \*

AN ILLUSTRATION of how the Senate P.O. and Civil Service Committee can be the kiss of death for its members is the defeat of its chairman, Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo.

Full-page ads in Wyoming newspapers placed by the National Taxpayers Union labeled him "The Friend of the Bureaucrats." Ironically, McGee desperately tried to avoid this label the past few years by refusing to act on most federal employee legislation. But to no avail in Wyoming.

His opponent, Malcolm Wallop, used statewide television commercials to link McGee, because of his chairmanship of the P.O. committee, to the deterioration of the postal service and the increase in postal rates.

\* \* \*

IN ORDER to make its proposed pay raises for members of Congress, political and top career executives and members of

amount to more than \$84 billion. If applied to just the 26 plaintiffs listed, it still would amount to almost \$1 billion.

The plaintiffs and the others in the class action category were described as crabbers, clambers, shell fishermen, oyster tongers, holders of oyster bed leases and their employees.

The suit said each earned part or all of his livelihood in the navigable waters of Chesapeake Bay, James River and its tributaries, Rappahannock River and its tributaries, York River and its tributaries, Poquoson

the judiciary more politically palatable, the quadrennial commission on legislative and executive pay may recommend public disclosure of all income by congressmen and federal executives.

The commission has not decided on the amount of the raises it will recommend, but it will not be anywhere as large as the 50 percent increase proposed by some witnesses testifying before it.

Meanwhile, Kenneth Blaylock, president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Government Employees, appeared before the group to endorse strongly pay raises for top federal career and other government executives. He did not specify what he felt the amount should be.

Although top federal careerists are not represented by unions such as the AFGE, Blaylock realizes that unless the compressed pay scales for these employees are raised, it eventually will have an adverse effect on the salaries of other government workers.

\* \* \*

THE POSTAL EMPLOYE UNIONS understandably are proud that under the first 17 months of their latest contract with the Postal Service their members have received \$1,524 in raises and stand to pick up an additional \$600 in raises plus two more cost-of-living increases before the contract ends in July 1978.

We don't begrudge postal workers their pay raises. But that may be one reason why the Postal Service is in such a financial bind.

## ALLIED SUED IN KEPONE DAMAGE TO VA. SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

River and its tributaries and other area rivers, plus the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Other plaintiffs were classified as seafood wholesalers, seafood retailers, seafood processors, seafood distributors, boat owners, tackle and bait sellers, restaurant owners and operators, marina owners and operators and employees of each owner or operator.

THE SUIT SAID it would be impractical to list all 10,000 plaintiffs.

## YOUTH INDICTED IN SLAYING

A 17-year-old Kentucky youth was indicted yesterday for the Aug. 17 murder of the night manager of a 7-Eleven store on Route 1 in Fairfax County.

The Circuit Court grand jury indicted Kenneth Bryant on four counts. They are robbery and murder of James D. Cox, the 7-Eleven night manager, and for robbing and wounding Mohammed Younas, night manager of a nearby gasoline station.

A trial date was to be set today for Bryant, who has been certified for trial as an adult.

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SATURDAYS 10-6

THE 160



# Special election for Hobson's seat

Dr. Shari Kharasch, chairman of the Board of Elections and Ethics, told a seminar sponsored by the D.C. League of Women Voters the death of Councilman Julius Hobson Sr. presents a situation not encountered since D.C. home rule became effective.

The Home Rule Charter does not provide specific guidelines on how to run an interim election. Therefore, according, to Dr. Kharasch, the Board of Elections must decide on how the election to replace Mr. Hobson will be handled.

Since there are already two at-large Democrats on the City Council, Mr. Hobson's successor must come from the Statehood or Republican party. The Board must decide on the number of signatures required and other matters concerning petitions presented by candidates in the special election.

Dr. Kharasch told the seminar that July 19 is the probable date for the special election which will cost at least \$200,000. If the special election were to be delayed until the School Board election in November, it would cost almost nothing.

4/2/77 *afu*

To hold off the special election would require an amendment to the Charter.

Dr. Kharasch went on to cite an upcoming problem for Council members whose terms are not due to expire in 1978 and who wish to run for mayor. Under the Charter, they will have to resign their seats on the Council in order to enter the mayoral race. This may cause additional special elections since several of these Council members have indicated an interest in running for mayor.

The seminar at which Dr. Kharasch made these remarks was the second in a series of three sponsored by the League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia on the subject of registration and voting in D.C. Her topic was the organization and functions of the Board of Elections and Ethics.

Dr. Kharasch told the League seminar that the Board is initiating several measures to facilitate voter registration including the use of volunteers to register voters and educational projects to en-

(See 'SPECIAL ELECTION', Pg. 2)

# Special election

courage registration of members of the Hispanic community.

The Board also plans to update election policies and issue a manual which will make these policies known to the public. In addition, it is working on an election preparation manual and a precinct workers manual.

Dr. Kharasch said that much of this work will have to be dropped now that the Board faces a special election.

The third seminar in the D.C. League of Women Voters' series will be held April 28 at 10 a.m. in Room 12 of the District Building.

Dolores Wood, chief registrar, will speak on registration and voter rolls.





SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1977

...B1

# Hilda Mason to Fill Hobson Council Seat

By Juan Williams  
and Milton Coleman  
Washington Post Staff Writers

Hilda Mason, a member of the District's school board, was named yesterday as the D.C. Statehood Party's choice to take Julius Hobson's City Council seat. Her selection sparked an immediate controversy.

The Council seat was left vacant when Hobson died March 23. Hobson's party, the Statehood Party, will fill the seat until a special election is held July 19 and selected Mason to serve until that time.

The controversy flared when Tina Hobson, the councilman's widow, charged that the party failed to comply with her husband's wish that she take his place until the special election is held.

Hobson said she walked out of the Friday meeting where Mason was chosen.

"I was appalled at that meeting,"

said Mrs. Hobson. "It was shabby and demeaning. Julius' (Council) bills and his letter asking that I be appointed to his seat were thrown on the floor next to a coffee table."

"The only purpose his bills and that letter served at that meeting was for people to walk over them," said Mrs. Hobson, who explained that she put Hobson's papers on the floor while waiting to present them to the meeting.

Mrs. Hobson said she left the meeting when one person said the party's selection had to be a black person because a white person would lose the July election in the predominantly black city.

"Julius would never have tolerated that," said Mrs. Hobson, who is white. "Imagine if this was New York and someone said the nominee had to be white because most people in that town are white."

Josephine Butler, chairperson of the Statehood Party, said the party de-

cided against Hobson because she could not commit herself to be a candidate for the Council seat in the July election.

Mason has agreed to be the party's nominee in the election.

Mason said she does not feel that she denied Tina Hobson the Council seat. "The question is who would have taken the post if I had refused it," she said. "But I am an issue-oriented person and I hope that any bad feeling can be left behind."

It is unclear whether Hobson will support Mason in the July election. Hobson said yesterday that she plans to change her voter registration from the Statehood Party to an independent Monday.

Hobson said her support of Mason may hinge on Mason's support of Julius Hobson's pending legislation in the City Council.

According to a source in the Statehood Party, the group wanted to fill the interim post with a candidate who

will run in the election, thus allowing that person to gain the public exposure that accompanies 3½ months in public office.

District laws prohibit any one party from holding more than two of the four at-large City Council seats. Since Democrats already have two of the seats, the special election of Julius Hobson's seat will be limited to candidates from the Statehood Party, independents and Republicans.

Standing in the marble entrance to the District Building, which was flanked on either side by rain-soaked American flags hung at half-staff in memory of Mr. Hobson, Butler said Mason's school board experience made her the most politically experienced candidate to appear before the party Friday night.

The Friday night meeting was attended by 20 members of the Statehood Party. According to a source,

Sec APPOINT, B8, Col. 1.





# Court Denies Challenge To D.C. Delegate Law

By BARRY KALB  
Star Staff Writer

A three-judge federal panel today denied the Rev. Douglas E. Moore's challenge to provisions of the District Delegate Act. A second challenge by former school board member Julius Hobson was ordered amended for hearing at a later date.

Moore, head of the Black United Front, charged in his suit that the act discriminates against anyone not running for the delegate post as a Democrat or Republican.

He sought to have declared unconstitutional the act's provision that independent candidates must obtain signatures of 2 percent of the registered voters in the city or about 5,000 signatures. Candidates for the party

primaries must obtain only 2,000 signatures.

Moore also sought to have declared unconstitutional the provision that independent petitions cannot be handed out until Dec. 30, while primary petitions were handed out last month.

The panel, consisting of U.S. District Court Judges Gerhard A. Gesell and Joseph C. Waddy and U.S. Appeals Court Judge Carl McGowan, tended to agree with arguments presented Monday by the D.C. Board of Elections in favor of the provisions.

The judges noted that because of disparities in party registration, Democratic candidates must obtain about 1.25 percent of the registered Democrats in the city, while Republican candidates need about 6 percent of the Republicans. Current elec-

THE EVENING STAR  
Washington, D. C.  
Thursday, Nov. 19, 1970

Metro

C-3  
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tion board figures show about 160,000 Democrats and 30,000 Republicans registered.

The 2 percent requirement, therefore, falls between these.

The judges also ruled, in answer to one of Moore's arguments, that the 2 percent figure—which will involve between 4,000 and 5,000 signatures—"is not unrealistic."

The opinion says the 2 percent requirement "is a substantial reduction from the 5 percent provision governing independent nominations in Presidential elections and gives no support to plaintiff's claim that the legislation was engineered blatantly to favor the major parties."

The court noted that primary candidates and independents are allowed 54 days in which to gather signatures, primary petitions

being due Dec. 14, and independent petitions being due Feb. 22.

Hobson, as a member of the Free D.C. Movement, intervened in Moore's case and presented somewhat the same arguments. These arguments were also denied by the panel.

However, Hobson has filed a separate suit, noting particularly that the Hatch Act, which prohibits Civil Service employees from participating actively in political campaigns, prevents large numbers of D. C. citizens from circulating petitions and perhaps even from running themselves for the delegate post.

Gesell, who ruled on the Hobson case by himself, concluded that Hobson's suit "is not framed with sufficient particularity to allow consideration of any remaining issues that may be involved."





# 1st President

## Poses Massachusetts Educator

has made his few blacks in a scientific field, d's accomplish- inly political. with legislators on members of the ss community, imental in con- ident Richard M. the land for its us opposite Van thwest Washing-

WISED construc- much of which al- By contrast, n ground for its rnon Square. ffered years of g the late 1960s remained rela-

tively calm under Dennard's stewardship.

But Dennard's autocratic style of management has often alienated those around him. Many top professors and administrators at FCC and WTI vowed they would resign if he were appointed to head D.C. University.

The Star, in a series of articles beginning in May 1976, detailed how Dennard personally tapped student fees to pay his own rent, lease a car and entertain guests. Most recently, Dennard brought a Zulu chieftain from South Africa at a cost of more than \$6,300 to speak before a group of about 100 graduating seniors.

The Star disclosed last fall that Dennard had hired the wife and brother of former Department of Human Resources Director Joseph P. Yeldell, while Yeldell had em-

ployed Dennard's daughter and son-in-law.

The selection of DCU's first president has been a prolonged, difficult decision with members of the board of trustees reportedly divided over Dennard and anxious not to offend Dennard's supporters in Congress and elsewhere.

In a February interview, board Chairman Ronald H. Brown refused to discuss who would be the university's president, indicating that debate over the matter was a major hurdle facing the university.

**BROWN DID SAY**, however, that no matter who was named president, the new school would have a liberal arts "accent," as opposed to vocational training. "I don't want to get caught up in the issue," Brown said.

See D.C. UNIVERSITY, B-3



—Washington Star Photographer Walter Oates

women's and children's issues, won nominations to the Virginia House from Fairfax County. Story on Page B-4.



# Fewer Government Contracts

By John Cramer

Washington Star Staff Writer

In a move of large significance for U.S. workers everywhere, the Carter Administration has served notice it doesn't buy the Ford Administration's theory that contracting out government functions to private enterprise automatically saves tax dollars.

It has ordered a major review of government contracting policy.

And, as preliminary steps, it has:

- Called at least a temporary halt to the step-up in contracting ordered by President Ford in the last days of his administration, when he directed all federal agencies to search for additional ways to increase contracting.
- Revised Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76, which controls contracting policy, and in the process greatly reduced pressure on U.S. agencies to substitute out-of-house contracts for in-house work by federal employees.

Announcement of the administration decisions came this week from OMB Director Bert Lance and Lester A. Fetting, the latter designated to head a three-member OMB task group — in a great burst of imagination, OMB decided not to call it a task

force — which will conduct the contracting review.

**IT CAME IN** response to growing belief in Congress and elsewhere that contracting frequently is a tax-waster.

That, of course, is a conviction hotly disputed by the private firms, large and small, which share an estimated \$30 billion to \$60 billion per year — no one knows the precise amount — in federal contracts for goods and services.

Congressional critics include Rep. George H. Mahon, D-Tex., the powerful House Appropriations Committee chairman; Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D-Mo., chairman of an Armed Services subcommittee, and Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill.

All have been calling for improved criteria to control contracting.

But much of the spadework which led to the administration decision to review contracting policy was done by the AFL-CIO American Federation of Government Employees under its new president, Kenneth Blaylock.

It was able to get OMB's ear to make a substantial case that tighter controls on contracting could bring substantial savings.

**AMONG OTHERS** Circular A-76 is comparing the cost of work performed by private contractors against that of work performed by government employees. And the major concern is the cost to be borne by the government.

Late in the Carter Administration, Circular A-76 was amended to require that 24.7 percent be set aside for payroll costs to pay for employee retirement.

This week's amendment reduces that to 14.1 percent.

The 14.1 percent represents the cost of retirement benefits for government employees.

Or, as OMB officials say, it represents annual contributions to the Retirement Fund of the civil service. OMB officials say the new rule will save the government \$1 billion a year.

## METRO

### Montgomery May Lay Off Teachers

The Montgomery County Council has approved the transfer of \$238,976 in county school operating funds to provide for part of the school system's 6 percent pay raise but the Board of Education yesterday said it still may have to lay off 40 or 50 teachers to fund the increase.

At a sometimes-heated session, the majority of the council refused to approve an additional \$778,384 in fund transfers which would have enabled the school board to fund the pay increase without firing teachers.

Last month, the council approved a 4.2 percent cost-of-living increase for all county employees, but the school system previously had negotiated a 6 percent raise and school administrators have attempted to fund the \$3.2 million difference by cutting programs within their budget.

### Candidates May Use Statehood Tag



HOBSON

The D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics has rejected a request by Statehood party leaders that only their chosen candidate be listed with the party name on the ballot for the at-large special election July 19 to fill the City Council seat of the late Julius W. Hobson Sr.

Instead, the board said, it would add a word to the usual party designation — "registered." Thus, each of four persons running as Statehood candidates will have under his name "registered Statehood party."

### Falls Church Raises Taxes 19 Cents

The Falls Church City Council has approved a \$8,071,443 budget for the coming fiscal year, an 8.3 percent increase over this year's budget, and has increased taxes to pay for it.

The real estate tax rate will go from \$2.69 to \$2.85 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which means that the \$50,000 home will pay \$14.25 more this year.

## Gaps in Tax

By Phillip Shandler

Washington Star Staff Writer

"Maybe it was a clerical error or a typing error — we just haven't gotten into that yet," a lawyer for D.C. City Council Chairman Sterling Tucker said last night.

Another associate blamed what he called a "too-trusting nature" on Tucker's part.

In any case, several of those around the increasingly embattled chairman acknowledged yesterday that there were gaps in the financial statements Tucker has filed with the Board of Elections and Ethics.

But they insisted that the mistakes — like Tucker's interpretation a few weeks ago of what the law allowed him to earn on the outside — were inadvertent and resulted from his reliance on the expertise of others.

It is understood that Corporation Counsel John R. Risher Jr. has been reviewing a range of financial statements made by Tucker in recent years. Risher went to court last week asking that Tucker's seat be declared vacant because he has reported income from teaching at Howard University, in what Risher considers defiance of a ban on outside employment.

Tucker has said that in 1973, when the law was being developed, he was told by key members of Congress that the ban would not apply to such activity as teaching, and that he proceeded to contract with Howard as a result.

There appears to be a similar strain running through both his side activity and his financial reporting — that he'd done it by relying on others for advice.

**TUCKER HIMSELF** admitted in a statement that there had been gaps in his reporting.



# Hobson Endorsed

The Advocate would like to take this space to endorse the candidacy of Julius Hobson for the position of non-voting delegate to Congress. Over the years Mr. Hobson has been more involved in the District's affairs than any of the candidates. His approach to the District's problems always touched the heart of the matter whether the discussion concerned the District's miserable school system or Congress' repeated unwillingness to give the District self-government.

Really, it is unfortunate that any candidate has chosen to run in this election, for it promises to the victor only the right to advise and not to be a part of the actual governmental process. It would have been far better if all of the candidates had told Congress: "Thanks, but no thanks. We are tired of playing games. Come see us again when we can have a full partnership in our government!"

However, since this did not happen, we support the only candidate who advocates full representation for D.C. If Fauntroy or any of the rest were elected they would be nice little District delegates who would be seen but not heard. One thing that we could expect from Mr. Hobson is that he would be heard! And the advice he would give Congress on behalf of the District would not be the kind you would expect from a doorman.

## The Advocate

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What about GW-Chase and the statement of Elliott's regarding the

cannot speak for President Elliott. I am totally committed to clinical  
don't want is the responsibility of a law firm. In regard to GW-Chase:  
at involves the law school concentrates on JD people more. We plan  
or of clinical education, hopefully a member of a minority (but this is  
on). His job would be to find places where students can learn while  
sadvantaged. It should be a very exciting for students.  
ce between GW-Chase and ULI is finances mainly. We don't want to  
he job of a big law firm and that's what ULI has become. Over the  
weeks, by the way, I've noticed a sudden interest on the part of ULI  
articipating in ULI and in providing courses for JD people. This is a  
nt in that such programs, as I have said, have been opposed by Mrs.

## ocate Questions

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### bono work and other concerns?

1c. ULI stands ready as a resource to any concerned students or student group desiring to bargain with law firms to devote more resources in pro bono work to the poverty community. In August 1969, ULI initiated one of the first nation-wide campaigns to get law firms to set up "pro bono" divisions and since that time, have played a direct role in assisting both law firms, student groups and bar groups in expanding the involvement of the private bar in poverty work.

c.(2) Would you try to have the ULI lend whatever support it could to the formation of a student union so that students could engage in collective bargaining with the faculty and/or administration in regard to problems within the NLC as well as those of the general community in which the NLC exists?

1c2. Lack of consultation with students was, we felt, one of the most disturbing aspects of the manner by which Dean Kramer reached his decision regarding the severance of ULI. ULI's role in the formation of a student union is necessarily limited by the fact that it is funded by OEO, an agency charged with the sole mission of fighting poverty.

However, ULI is centrally concerned with increasing

See CAHN, p. 6)



## ARGUMENT

## I

The interlocutory nature of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals when viewed in combination with other circumstances will justify this Court's refusal to consider the merits of the petition.

The Circuit Court of Appeals partially affirmed the order of the District Court on the basis that some of the tendered constitutional issues are not sufficiently substantial to warrant the convention of a three-judge court. The court went on to partially reverse the same order and to remand the case to the District Court with directions to consider whether the remaining constitutional questions are sufficiently ripe to warrant convention of a three-judge court. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals therefore lacks finality. While finality may not be an essential prerequisite to the exercise of this Court's certiorari jurisdiction over cases in circuit courts of appeals under 28 U. S. C. A. §1254 (cf. *City of El Paso v. Simmons*, 379 U. S. 497, 501-503 (1965)), a lack of finality in an appropriate case certainly provides justification for this Court's discretionary refusal to invoke its certiorari jurisdiction under that statute. Cf. *Land v. Dollar*, 330 U. S. 731, 734 (1947). Such justification exists here.

As previously pointed out, this case involves multiple constitutional issues. In *Republic National Gas Co. v. Oklahoma*, 334 U. S. 62 (1948), this Court enunciated the salutary policy that fragmentary and piecemeal judicial review is to be avoided in cases involving issues of such a nature, stating:

“ \* \* \* But for the soundest of reasons we ought not to pass on constitutional issues before they have reached a definitive stop. \* \* \* ”

Moreover, quite unlike a judgment of a circuit court of appeals with nationwide impact, this case involves the construction of locally applicable election statutes passed by Congress legislating for the District of Columbia in the same manner that a state legislature acts with respect to the state and its subdivisions. See *Atlantic Cleaners & Dyers v. United States*, 286 U. S. 427, 434-435 (1932). Compare *Slaker v. O'Connor*, 278 U. S. 188 (1929); *South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. v. Flemming*, 351 U. S. 901 (1956). Cf. also 28 U. S. C. A. §1257.

Finally, petitioners will not be seriously inconvenienced should this Court discretionarily defer consideration of a petition for a writ of certiorari in this case until all constitutional questions involved have reached a definitive stop. The Delegate to Congress election with which many of petitioners' constitutional challenges are concerned (see Argument II, herein) took place on March 23, 1971. Petitioner Hobson, after obtaining the requisite number of voter signatures and paying the filing fee pursuant to P. L. 91-405, § 203(j), (1), participated in that election as the D. C. Statehood Party's candidate. Because he polled in excess of 7500 votes, the Statehood Party, pursuant to P. L. 91-405, § 203(h), is eligible to conduct a political primary in connection with the 1972 delegate election. Compare *Golden v. Zwicker*, 394 U. S. 103 (1969), with *Moore v. Ogilvie*, 394 U. S. 814 (1969).

Respondents submit that the totality of these factors amply justifies a refusal by this Court to grant the petition for a writ of certiorari.







# Mason Named to Hobson Council Seat

## APPOINT, From B1

two votes were taken to choose the candidate.

The nominees were Mason, Butler and Hobson. On the first vote Mason received 10 votes, Butler five and Hobson five.

When a later vote was taken Mason won unanimously.

"Our concern at the meeting was for the future of the Statehood Party and its stability," said Butler.

"Mrs. Mason was the only person who could say that she will go straight through to the election," Butler said.

Hobson said yesterday she could have taken a leave of absence from her federal government job to fill her husband's seat until July.

She said she would have had to resign her job and take a \$10,000 salary

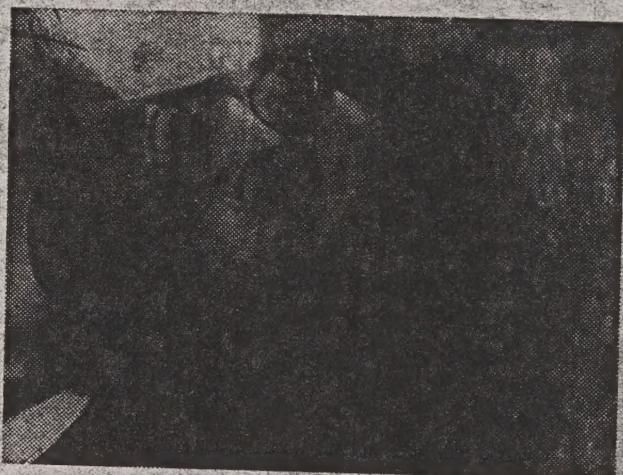
cut were she to serve on the Council, but she said she would have considered doing so after serving in the interim before the election.

Mason, 60, a native of Virginia who came to the District in 1945, is currently serving her fifth year on the school board.

She said her resignation from the board will take effect Monday and she will begin her City Council duties Monday or Tuesday.

A teacher, counselor and administrator in the District school system for 19 years before joining the school board, Mason lost the election for presidency of the school board last year.

Besides Julius Hobson Jr., who has said he will not run for re-election to the school board, Mason is the Statehood Party's only elected official.



**HILDA MASON**  
... "issue oriented"

## Striking Employees In Atlanta Pledge To Stay Off Job

ATLANTA, April 2 (AP)—Striking city workers, fired Friday by Mayor Maynard Jackson, vowed today to remain on the picket line and encouraged residents not to cooperate with a city plan to collect mounting garbage.

About 300 members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees union voted during a strategy session to continue the strike "as long as it takes to get a measure of economic justice," said spokesman Jim Gray.

The union struck the city Monday, seeking wage increases that would add \$20 a week to the average blue collar worker's \$150 weekly paycheck.

Jackson said the city could not afford the pay raise, and Friday he fired more than 1,000 of the strikers, about 38 per cent of the city's 2,640 garbage men, street repairmen and other workers, after they failed to meet his deadline for returning to work.



